



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Envoy to U.S. Discusses Rice Issue With Shultz

OW3009014188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0100 GMT
30 Sep 88

[Text] Washington, Sept. 29 KYODO—Japanese Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga called on U.S. Secretary of state George Shultz Thursday to oppose a Section 301 petition against Japan's import curbs on rice.

Matsunaga met Shultz on behalf of Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, who canceled his U.S. trip due to Emperor Hirohito's deteriorating health, a Japanese Embassy spokesman said.

The two met briefly before and after the signing ceremony of agreements on a manned space station project involving the U.S., Japan, Canada and Western Europe.

The spokesman said Matsunaga told Shultz the rice petition is "an extremely serious political" issue in Japan-U.S. relations.

Shultz responded that he prefers such matters to be resolved within the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks rather than in bilateral consultations. He also said he had been disturbed by press reports quoting senior Japanese Government officials as saying they would refuse to discuss the rice issue in the multilateral talks, according to the spokesman.

The Matsunaga-Shultz talks came amid reports that Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita has sent President Ronald Reagan a letter urging the U.S. to reject the petition filed by the Rice Millers' Association and the Rice Council for Market Development on September 14.

The reports were not immediately confirmed here or in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, Japanese Embassy sources hinted that Japan may make some concessions in the rice matter to defuse trade tensions with Washington.

In his talks with Shultz, Matsunaga expressed Japan's readiness to put Japan's rice policy on the negotiating table of the new round under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the spokesman said.

Miyazawa on Taking Rice Issue to GATT

OW3009030288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0239 GMT
30 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo Sept. 30 KYODO—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Friday the controversial rice issue between Japan and the U.S. should be tackled as part of the Uruguay round of multilateral talks as agreed between the two nations previously.

Miyazawa told reporters after a cabinet meeting that he had understood that the U.S. Agreed to discuss the issue within the Uruguay round under the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

"I believe the U.S. Government should act based on that agreement between the two nations," Miyazawa said.

The U.S. Rice Millers Association and the Rice Council of Market Development filed a joint complaint in mid-September with the U.S. Trade representative (USTR), saying Japan should be pressed to allow a 10 percent market share to imported rice within four years.

"Rice has always been at the center of the lives of the Japanese for centuries, and in this sense, the issue cannot be viewed in the same way as beef and citrus," Miyazawa said.

"The U.S. And the 12-member European Community nations have long been arguing over the agricultural issue," Miyazawa continued, "and the rice issue is something that cannot be handled bilaterally."

He said Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato told the cabinet meeting that reports that his ministry is considering allowing imports of 300,000 tons of rice a year, as the U.S. Government is now demanding, were incorrect.

Sato also assured the meeting that he never said that not a single grain of foreign rice would be allowed into Japan, as some press reports had stated.

Defense Technology Talks With U.S. Scheduled

OW3009034088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT
29 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—Japanese and U.S. defense officials will meet here October 6 and 7 to discuss possible joint research and development of arms and defense technologies, Defense Agency officials said Thursday.

Robert McCormick, deputy assistant secretary of defense, will represent the United States. Masashi Yamamoto, head of the Defense Agency's equipment bureau, will head the Japanese team, the officials said.

Sumita Returns From IMF Meetings in FRG

OW3009065088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0047 GMT
30 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO—Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, returned home Friday morning from West Berlin where he attended a series of international monetary meetings.

The meetings included a conference of finance ministers and central bank governors and a joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Official Predicts Advanced Nation Status for ROK
OW2909114988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT
29 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—South Korea is well qualified for the status of a financially advanced nation as defined by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a senior official of the Finance Ministry said Thursday.

Citing South Korea's growing trade surplus and the U.S.'s repeal of the most-favored-nation treatment of the country, the officials said South Korea is likely to be given the status before long.

Japan, which was given the status in 1964, the year of the Tokyo Olympics, and other industrial nations should welcome South Korea into their club, he added.

At Wednesday's session of the joint annual meeting of the IMF and World Bank in West Berlin, South Korean Finance Minister Sakong Il expressed the hope his country will meet the IMF requirement to be granted the status.

Article 8 of the Articles of Agreement, on which the 151-member IMF is based, requires a member country to have no restrictive policies on capital transactions such as foreign exchange deals.

Sakong said South Korea, which is currently designated as a developing country, is already close to conforming with that IMF article.

Foreign Correspondents Protest Watanabe Remarks
OW2909114788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0748 GMT
29 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—The Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan [FCCJ] has taken issue with remarks by Liberal Democratic Party Policy Affairs Research Council Chairman Michio Watanabe suggesting there should be "limits" on press freedom in Japan.

The FCCJ, which groups more than 400 professional journalists from across the globe who work from Tokyo, filed a protest with the Liberal Democratic Party through its Freedom of the Press Committee at suggestions by Watanabe that certain journalists should be barred from Japan.

In a statement signed by committee chairman Lisa Martineau and FCCJ President Andrew Horvat, the FCCJ Freedom of the Press Committee noted Watanabe, commenting on British press reports and editorials which portrayed ailing Japanese Emperor Hirohito in an

uncomplimentary manner, said he "understands the principle of freedom of the press," but "there are limits when it comes to certain things."

"But the principle of freedom of the press is precisely that it is free: (There) cannot be limits applied to 'certain things,'" the committee statement said, adding "we sincerely hope that limited press freedom is not the considered policy of the LDP."

The committee said the issue at stake is not whether the position taken by the British tabloids "THE SUN" and "THE DAILY STAR" on the emperor's role in wartime Japan is correct or not, "but the implied threat to limit the freedom of foreign correspondents in Japan at which we must strongly protest."

The statement added the committee was "pleased" to note the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said it would not discriminate against members of the papers in question whenever they come to Japan.

"We submit that truth is better served by allowing every opinion within the law to be voiced, rather than by seeking to blot out views that may be disagreeable or unwelcome to any group in Japanese society," the statement concluded.

The statement was delivered to the Liberal Democratic Party and news organizations in Japan Thursday.

No Action Against British Tabloids
OW3009033888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT
29 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—The Japanese Government appears to have decided to end its quarrel with two British tabloids that slighted the ailing Emperor Hirohito.

Acting Foreign Ministry spokesman Koichi Haraguchi said Thursday the government's "objectives were fulfilled" when the Japanese Embassy delivered a letter of protest "expressing a feeling of aversion" to the DAILY STAR and the SUN, two mass-circulation tabloids that published scathing criticisms of the emperor.

"However if you ask are we satisfied, no, we are not satisfied," Haraguchi said, but he denied the government was considering any further measures such as initiating legal action against the papers or declaring their correspondents persona non grata as suggested Tuesday by Michio Watanabe, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Policy Affairs Research Council.

Downplaying Watanabe's comments, the Foreign Ministry spokesman reminded journalists that Watanabe is not a member of the government.

Fishery Industry Said 'Striving To Survive'

*OW2909121988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0812 GMT
29 Sep 88*

[“Japan’s Fishery Industry Striving To Survive”—
KYODO headline]

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—Faced with stiff international competition, Japan's fishery industry is now striving to survive in the international fishery market, industry sources said Thursday.

Hard hit by the yen's prolonged strength against the U.S. dollar, Japanese fishery companies have continued to lose their competitive edge in the international market in recent years.

Instead, fishery companies in the developing countries are fast replacing their Japanese competitors, taking advantage of the yen's appreciation, the sources said.

The currencies of major exporters in Southeast Asia, such as Thailand, Taiwan and the Philippines, are all linked to the U.S. dollar, making their products cheaper than those made in Japan.

Japanese canned fishery products are currently prices at more than twice the level of those made in these countries, the sources said.

Japan's share of the international fishery market dropped to the 5 percent level last year compared with 9.5 percent 10 years ago, according to statistics compiled by the agriculture, forestry and fisheries ministry.

However, the total share of the market held by Southeast Asian nations, including Thailand, Taiwan and the Philippines, jumped to nearly 50 percent last year.

The ministry says world exports of fishery products are steadily on the rise. In 1986, the aggregate value of world fishery exports saw a 2.6-fold increase to 20.5 billion dollars compared to 10 years ago.

The decline in Japan's exports of its fishery products has become conspicuous in the past three years, ministry officials said.

Last year, the exports value totaled 183.7 billion yen, compared with about 300 billion yen in 1984.

The ministry expects Japan's fishery exports to drop sharply to below 150 billion yen this year.

Japanese exporters of canned fishery products are now taking steps to overcome their disadvantage in the international market, the sources said.

They have started building automated production facilities at home and forming production bases in Southeast Asia, such as Malaysia and Thailand, where labor costs are relatively lower than those in Japan.

The ministry also plans to assist their moves by encouraging them to find overseas markets and to develop cost competitive products for export, ministry officials said.

Tsuchiya Named New Chairman of Upper House

*OW2909132888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT
29 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party Member Yoshihiko Tsuchiya will succeed Masaaki Fujita as president of the House of Councillors, LDP officials said.

The upper chamber will elect Tsuchiya at a plenary session Friday, the officials said.

Tsuchiya, 62, who is a four-term member from Saitama Prefecture and once served as state minister for the environment, has been chairman of the LDP upper house general assembly since 1986.

Ichiro Yamanouchi, 75, will replace Tsuchiya as the general assembly head.

Fujita, 66, tendered his resignation Wednesday, a day after being taken ill at his office in the Diet.

Activist Group Files Suit Over House Searches

*OW3009034288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1319 GMT
29 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO—A group of 64 civic activists filed a lawsuit against the state claiming extreme psychological damage resulted from unjust home searches conducted by public security police.

The searches were conducted in connection with police investigations last November on Red Army members Osamu Maruoka and Hiroshi Sensui, according to the suit.

The lawsuit demands a total of 64 million yen in damages from the state and other parties, claiming that search warrants were issued randomly in the aim of harassing various civic protest movements and gathering information about their activities.

Public security agents from the Tokyo Metropolitan Police department (MPD) searched the homes of citizens involved in protest movements and offices of civic groups all over Japan on five occasions between last December 12 to January 31, according to the suit.

However, the searches were unrelated to the charges against Maruoka and Sensui, the petition said.

Writer Ryuichi Matsushita, one of the plaintiffs, said the MPD's search of his house on January 29 was extremely unjust and that contracts for his serial novels and lectures were terminated following them.

Matsushita said that he wanted to make this lawsuit a barrier against expansion of unfair searches by authorities.

Magazines, leaflets, and personal address books unrelated to the Red Army were confiscated in the searches, according to the suit.

The lawsuit claimed that the illegal searches violated the freedom of thought and belief and infringed on the privacy of citizens.

The suit was filed against the state, the Tokyo Metropolitan government, an MPD officer who requested the search warrants, and two judges at the Tokyo summary court who issued the warrants. The plaintiffs also demanded 1 million yen in compensation apiece.

One million yen is the minimum amount of damages that can be sought in such civil lawsuits.

Hiroshi Taniguchi, head of the MPD's first public security division, said that the investigations were legal and appropriate, and the searches were not illegal.

North Korea

No's Democratization Claim Labeled 'Deception'
SK3009050188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0447 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today refutes the claim of the traitor No Tae-u in his interview with Z.D.F. Television that the democratisation movement had lost its "justification" after his "June 29 declaration" and democratisation would make a more smooth sailing after the Olympics.

This was a lie to refurbish his image and justify his bayonet-wielding against the democratisation movement by misrepresenting the situation as if an age of democratisation has come to stay in South Korea after the socalled "June 29 declaration," notes the news analyst.

He further says:

At a feast he had with hooligans of the "Democratic Justice Party" before the interview, the traitor blared that the system of his group "is worthy of being defended" at any sacrifice and the "violent force attempting the overthrow of the system" must be "rooted out."

It is a shameless deception for him to claim that he has brought the flower of democracy into bloom in South Korea after the "June 29 declaration." In the "declaration" he made a string of "commitments" such as release of the detainees, amnesty and reinstatement, extension of human rights and freedom of the press. But none of them has been honored.

The No Tae-u group is making a profusion of promises such as "promotion of democratisation" and "amnesty and reinstatement for the detainees" after the Olympics. But what they intend is quite the contrary. They scheme to turn the vast repressive forces massed under the pretext of the Olympics to a wholesale stifling of democracy after the games and also hasten fascistization and reactionary process in South Korea by a military coup.

However heatedly the traitor No Tae-u may blow the trumpet of democratisation, no one who distinguish things with reason would take it at its face value.

Prisoners Call No Claims 'Lies'
SK2909153088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1503 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—The prison struggle committee of prisoners for democratization in South Korea published a "declaration of the national prison struggle", synchronizing with the hunger strike of political prisoners in 16 prisons in protest against the "Seoul Olympics" for division and intensified fascist dictatorship on September 1, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Recently, legitimate labour disputes and other struggle to defend the people's right to existence are harshly suppressed and the detainees sharply increased in number, on the plea of "Olympic peace", the declaration said, and noted: This tells that democratization on the lips of No Tae-u is full of deceptions and lies.

It rejected the divisive Olympics being held by the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique. It continued:

The "Seoul Olympics" were hosted by the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship to cover up the Kwangju massacre and the suppression of the democratic forces and escape the people's resistance and the international isolation and the United States and Japan have given active support to them for the permanent domination over this land.

The "Seoul Olympics" are used to suppress the demand for democratization, oppress the people and deceive them and this evidently clarifies that sports are abused in politics.

And the "Seoul Olympics" are being held in Seoul but they benefit the national interests of the United States as much as to be called the American Olympics. Through the Olympics the United States intends to fix the division of the Korean peninsula to intensify its domination over the South.

The declaration bitterly opposed the dictatorial Olympics, subjugating Olympics, divisive Olympics and predatory Olympics.

It demanded that the United States and Japan, engrossed in economic aggression, fixing the division and reinforcing the military dictatorship by abusing the Olympics, be withdrawn from this land.

It also demanded the immediate arrest of the ringleaders of the Kwangju massacre and "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" including Chon Tu-hwan, Yi Sun-cha, No Tae-u, Chong Ho-yong and Pak Chun-pyong.

It held that talk about "political ceasefire" should be stopped and called upon the people and opposition parties to struggle against the military dictatorship without compromises and repulse it.

Theater Occupied To Protest U.S. Film Imports
*SK3009043388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0422 GMT 30 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—Some 50 members of the struggle committee to check direct distribution of foreign films, who have been waging a sit-in for five consecutive days in protest against the direct distribution of U.S. films, occupied the stage and the film projection room of a theatre in Sinchon, Seoul, on September 28 and started a protest struggle, according to a report.

Those film directors at a press conference before launching their struggle declared that they would fight on till their demands including a halt to the treacherous opening of film markets, the enactment of a film development act and so on were met.

They also urged Kim Chae-sun, chairman of the puppet National Assembly, who is linked with Korea Theatre in Seoul where U.S. films are showing, to make clear his stand.

The fascist clique who are hell-bent on the suppression of people's anti-U.S. struggle, whisked away all the protesters to the police.

Seoul Students Protest U.S., No, Olympics
*SK3009045788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0442 GMT 30 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—About 1,200 students from different universities and colleges in Seoul held an anti-divisive Olympics, anti-U.S., anti-"government" rally and demonstration on September 29, a foreign press report said.

They held a rally at Korea University to demand the release of O Yong-sik, chairman of the "National Council of Student Representatives," in the face of the fascist clique's crackdown.

After the rally, the protesters took to the streets, yelling "Down with the dictators' Olympics" and "Yankee go home."

They pelted the heavily armed riot police with rocks as they charged lines of police blocking the streets.

The angry students fiercely battled the riot police and police martial arts squads dispatched by the fascist clique.

The students released a statement strongly demanding the release of jailed students and charging that the No Tae-u fascist clique is using the Olympics to impose dictatorial rule.

"By seizing on the Olympics, the No Tae-u 'regime' is scheming a widespread crackdown on patriotic and democratic forces. Olympics are being staged to cement dictatorship," the statement said.

The students also demanded an end to the military "government" under the No Tae-u fascist clique and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

They vowed to disrupt the games if O Yong-sik is not released, said the foreign press report.

The report described the fighting as "the worst street clash" in Seoul since the games began.

About 100 students of Seoul University on September 28 held a demonstration, singing anti-war, anti-nuke songs. They were putting up placards and slogan boards reading "Resolutely oppose the treacherous single-hosted Olympics."

U.S. Soldiers Reportedly Assault Cab Driver
*SK2809042688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0409 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—Four soldiers belonging to the U.S. 8th Army, who took taxi in an intoxicated condition from narcotics, knocked down the chauffeur with a bottle of wine in Seoul on the night of September 24, when the latter demanded fare, according

to a report. These brutes of the U.S. imperialist aggression army committed a group assault, brandishing deadly weapons, on a crowd of people who chased after them after hearing the shriek of the driver. Earlier, at the beginning of this month, a gang of Yankees assaulted a pregnant woman, inflicting a heavy wound upon her, on a street of Seoul.

Such atrocities clearly reveal the insolent and bestial nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are accustomed to murder, robbery and all other evil deeds, lording it over in South Korea.

Peru Paper Rejects Single Hosting of Olympics
*SK3009042988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0415 GMT 30 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—The Peruvian paper LA CRONICA September 24 carried an article headlined "Olympics and Reunification of Korea".

Touching upon the sufferings of the Korean people from the division of the country, the paper said the Olympics single-hosted in South Korea runs counter to world peace and friendship.

Recalling that a vigorous patriotic struggle demanding the co-hosting of the Olympic games and reunification of the country had been waged by South Korean students, it denounced the puppets' brutal suppression of it, saying that the "Seoul Olympics" were designed to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula.

However, the question of national reunification so ardently desired by the entire Korean people cannot be ignored, the paper noted, and continued:

The single-hosting of the Olympic games is an offspring of the "two Koreas" plot of Washington and the Seoul authorities.

The No Tae-u-bossed splittists of South Korea are persistently manoeuvring to use the Olympics as an insidious political means of maintaining the dictatorial "regime". But, no force on earth can put down the Korean people's desire for national reunification, and Korea will certainly be reunified.

Kim Il-song Notes Anniversary of PRC Founding
*SK3009103688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1021 GMT 30 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Friday sent a message of greetings to Comrade Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National

People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The message says: The Chinese people have made vigorous efforts to build a new socialist China by giving full play to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle over the past 39 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China which occasioned an epochal turn in their long history.

In recent years, the Chinese people have continuously made admirable achievements in their endeavours to carry out four modernisations and build socialism with Chinese characteristics, adhering to the four cardinal principles and deepening reform and open policy under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

By pursuing an independent, sovereign and peaceful foreign policy, the PRC is making a positive contribution to defence of peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean people rejoice as over their own over the fact that China has achieved stability and unity in the whole country and enormous successes in socialist modernization and its international position is rising day by day and fully support the efforts of the Chinese party, government and people to reunify Chinese mainland and Taiwan.

I take this opportunity of wholeheartedly wishing you and the fraternal Chinese people greater success in the efforts to implement the decisions of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and turn China into a modernized socialist power by pushing on both the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization.

The peoples of Korea and China have forged close relations of friendship and cooperation as revolutionary comrades-in-arms on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and these relations have been daily consolidated to be unbreakable ones through mutual visits and meetings between the leaders of the two countries.

I express the conviction that the traditional Korea-China friendship which have been sealed in blood through a common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism will be steadily consolidated and developed in the future, too.

Film Show Marks PRC Anniversary
*SK2709045788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0442 GMT 27 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—A film show took place Monday at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Invited there were Wen Yezhan, Chinese ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials and cultural officials of various embassies in Pyongyang.

O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, and other personages concerned as well as working people in the city were present on the occasion.

The attendants saw a Chinese feature film.

Official Meets Soviet, PRC Ministers at UN
SK3009060388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0455 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—Kang Sok-chu, first vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, attending the 43rd General Assembly of the United Nations, met with foreign ministers from different countries, according to reports.

He met with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on September 25.

A talk took place between them on further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and on matters of common concern.

He had a meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen next day.

Declaring that the Chinese stand against the "separate entry" or "simultaneous entry" of the North and South of Korea into the United Nations was clear, Qian Qichen said China would support the efforts of the Korean people for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and the reunification of the country.

First Vice-Minister Kang Sok-chu met with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca on the same day.

Isidoro Malmierca stated that the relations between Cuba and Korea based on the intimacy between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro were something particular.

Expressing undivided support to the Korean people's just cause of national reunification, he stressed the need to further develop friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

On the same day Kang Sok-chu met with Democratic Yemeni Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali and Burkina Faso Minister of External Relations Jean Marc Palm.

The two foreign ministers declared active support to all the proposals of the DPRK for the reunification of the country and held that the Korean question must be resolved on an independent basis without foreign interference.

They said they would support the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

Hungarian Embassy Holds Army Day Reception
SK3009044188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0428 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—The military attache of the Hungarian Embassy here hosted a reception in the embassy yesterday on the occasion of the Hungarian Army Day.

Speeches were made at the reception.

Yi Kun-mo Meets With New Vietnamese Envoy
SK2909111288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1056 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—Premier of the Administration Council Yi Kun-mo today met and had a conversation with Nguyen Van Trong, newly-appointed ambassador e.p. of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Ui-chun.

Kim Il-song Receives Chongnyon Chairman
SK2909110188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1049 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on September 29 received Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on a visit to the homeland.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with him in a cordial atmosphere.

He gave a luncheon for the latter.

Chong Chun-ki Meets With Algerian Delegation
SK2909105988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1048 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on September 29 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the Algerian Ministry of Culture and Tourism headed by Ahmed Noui, general secretary of the ministry.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Kim Chang-kuk and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Kim Yong-nam Greets Counterpart

*SK2909110888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1052 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

We express firm solidarity with you in the struggle for defending the Arab nation's dignity, expanding and developing the No 1-Aligned Movement and achieving the complete liberation of Africa against imperialism and Zionism, the message noted.

A message of greetings came from Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi to Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

We remember that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was one of the countries which were the first to give material assistance and precious political and moral support to us when we were waging the national liberation struggle, the message said.

Reaffirming the solidarity of the Algerian people with the Korean people in the struggle for reunifying the country and building socialism, the message stressed: Algeria appraises the idea and proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by the great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song and firmly supports them.

Choe Myong-chun Signs Architect Plan With Cuba

*SK2709045188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0439 GMT 27 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—A 1989-1990 plan for cooperation between the Central Committee of the Korean Architects Union and the Cuban National Union of Architects and Engineers of Construction was signed here Monday.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Choe Myong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Architects Union, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the delegation of the Cuban National Union of Architects and Engineers of Construction led by Marta Bosh, secretary of the Holguin Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and Ricardo Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador to Korea.

Delegation Departs for Cuban Conference

*SK2909111488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1057 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol left Pyongyang on September 29 to attend the conference of ministers of culture of socialist countries scheduled in Cuba.

It was seen off at the airport by Kim Chang-kuk, vice-minister of culture and art, and Ricardo Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador to Korea.

Tourism Bureau Holds Party for Foreign Envoys

*SK2809041888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0407 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—The state General Bureau of Tourism gave a film show and a cocktail party Tuesday on the occasion of the World Day of Tourism.

Invited there were cultural officials of different embassies and foreign correspondents here.

The resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme also was present on invitation.

On hand were Chon Ki-kap, director of the State General Bureau of Tourism, and other officials concerned.

Speeches were made at the cocktail party which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Before the cocktail party, the attendants saw a Korean film.

Activities, Guests of Youth Festival Reported

Polish Youth Brigade Sojourns

*SK2909151288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1500 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—The third Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il staying in Korea visited Mangyongdae on September 27. Head of the brigade Witold Fiorek [name as received], secretary of the Central Committee of the Rural Youth Union of Poland, said: Through my visit to Mangyongdae I have realized better the revolutionary exploits of Comrade Kim Il-song.

It is an expression of the Korean people's deep respect for the leader that they have built up Mangyongdae so wonderfully as this.

The youth brigade did commemorative labor at the construction site of Kwangbok Street on September 28.

After the labour the head of the brigade said that he could not repress admiration at the construction speed in Korea, and went on: We are surprised to see that grand Kwangbok Street is being built peculiarly on modern lines.

Such construction is inconceivable apart from great economic potentialities, bold operation and tested organizational ability.

We think it is the fruition of the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il that the construction of objects for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students including Kwangbok Street is progressing apace. On the same day the brigade visited Nampo Municipality. In the evening the Polish young artistes performed at the Nampo Theatre.

The Nampo Municipal Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea gave a party for the brigade on September 28.

The brigade visited the Pyongyang students and children's palace, the West Sea barrage and other places in Pyongyang and local areas.

Polish Youth Attend Yongsan Meet

SK3009061188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0501 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—A joint friendship meeting of the Third Polish Youth Brigade named after Kim Chong-il and Wonsan Youth and Students was held Thursday in Songdowon, a scenic spot of Wonsan, a city of port, culture and rest on the east coast.

Pak Song-yu, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK], made a speech at the meeting.

The Third Polish Youth Brigade named after Kim Chong-il is visiting Korea at a significant period when the friendly relations between the youth and students of Korea and Poland are growing stronger and developing as the days go by on the basis of deep intimacy forged between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, he noted. He said that the current visit of the youth brigade would greatly encourage the Korean youth and students and people who are actively striving to successfully ensure the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. He went on: The festival which will be held in Pyongyang will be an international great forum, an arena of friendship and solidarity of world youth and students who are struggling for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress against war.

The LSWYK organisations and youth and students in Wonsan will in the future, too, as in the past, make every possible effort to further develop the friendly relations with the Polish youth and students and guarantee the festival with success.

After the meeting, the participants had sports and amusement games, divided into the groups of friendship, solidarity and peace with the Polish youth.

When games were over the youth and students of the two countries danced together, hardening their determination to fight always shoulder to shoulder with each other on the road of struggle for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the working class generation after generation.

Mongolia Youths Prepare for Fest

SK3009043788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0425 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—Preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students are brisk in Mongolia.

The members of the "Peace and Youth" club of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Mongolia which opened with the festival ahead made public an appeal to their young compatriots.

The appeal said that the festival, the first of its kind in Asia, is of weighty significance in the struggle of the progressive youths of the world. We actively support the decision of the Mongolian National Preparatory Committee of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and call for big successes in labour, education, art and culture and sports, it stressed.

It also called upon all the young people to take an active part in the preparations for the festival and strive to raise a larger amount of festival fund by enlisting the talents of youth and all reserves.

Meanwhile, a meeting of youth, students and artists in Ulaanbaatar was held to review the first-stage work of the relay march of art and culture now in progress with the festival drawing near.

'Voluntary Labor' of Brigade Ends

SK2909103988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1030 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—Voluntary labour of the International Voluntary Youth Service Brigade which started at the construction site of the school children's palace in Kwangbok Street, the capital of Pyongyang, on September 17 ended on September 28.

That day a meeting for summing up the voluntary labour was held at the construction site of the school children's palace.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

The speakers said that the voluntary labour was a meaningful labour to hasten even a little the construction of objects for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The International Voluntary Youth Service Brigade has actively participated in the material assistance to the festival and thereby further deepened mutual understanding with the Korean youth and showed that the festival movement, the international meeting of the world youth and students for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship, is practically developing and strengthening, they noted.

Saying that preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students are progressing apace on an international scale, they stated that now the youth from many countries of the world did voluntary labour at the construction site of Kwangbok Street, one of the objects for the Pyongyang festival and, therefore, the construction site is always overflowing with feelings of friendship and unity.

They stressed that they would further develop and expand international solidarity among world youth and students through such various kinds of activities as voluntary labour service in the future.

Certificates of voluntary labour assistance were awarded to the members of the service brigade at the meeting.

Choe Tae-pok at Seminar on Kim Il-song's Works
SK3009044988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0433 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—A seminar on the classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche" was held Thursday at the People's Palace of Culture.

Present there were Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Choe Tae-pok and officials concerned together with those in the party cadres training, science, education, the press, literature and art.

Speeches were made at the seminar under the titles "The Classical Work of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song 'Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche' His Immortal Encyclopedia Brightly Illuminating the Road to the Final Victory of the Popular Masses' Cause of Chajusong", "The Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song on Maintaining the Chuche-Motivated Stand, Applying the Principle of the Uninterrupted Revolution, Strengthening the Subject of the Revolution and Enhancing its Role is a Most Correct Guideline for

the Victorious Advance of the Cause of Socialism and Communism", "The Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song on Transforming Nature, People and Social Relations in Conformity With the Requirement of the Chuche Idea by Strengthening the People's Government and Dynamically Carrying Out the Three Revolutions is a Great Programme of Communist Construction for Completely Realizing the Chajusong of the Popular Masses," "The Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the Basic Principle of the Leadership and Management of the Socialist Economy Is an Outstanding Idea Giving a Perfect Answer to a Pressing Question Awaiting a Solution in Socialist Economic Construction at Present", "The Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo Clarified by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a Most Realistic and Reasonable Way for the Achievement of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country", "The Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song on Smashing the Manoeuvres of the Imperialists and Other International Reactionaries and Making the Whole World Independent is a Great Militant Banner Indicating the Common Fighting Task Facing the World People at Present".

The speakers stressed that his classical work "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche" is an immortal classical work consummating the outstanding and original ideas for the complete victory of the cause of the chajusong of the popular masses and a great programme of the revolution giving comprehensive answers to the pressing problems for the revolution and construction in our era.

The work scientifically clarifying the strategic tasks of the world revolution and the ways for their implementation clearly indicated the road of the world revolution as it correctly reflected the historical conditions of the present time when to follow the road of chajusong is the main trend of the times and to shatter the imperialist domination and interference is a requisite for the building of a new, independent world.

As the work clearly indicated the common fighting tasks facing the world people, it is possible for the people in our era to have a powerful and ever-victorious weapon to safeguard world peace from imperialist war and aggressive manœuvres and promote the building of a new, independent world.

South Korea

Trade Accord With USSR by 1989 Planned
SK3009094588 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
30 Sep 88 p 1

[Text] It was learned that Korea and the Soviet Union have begun to make working-level preparations to facilitate direct economic exchanges after the Olympics.

It was also learned that the Korean-Soviet economic exchanges, which will begin before the end of this year, after the Olympics are over, will apparently be direct and that the issues of our companies' participation in the development of Siberia and their advance into the Soviet Union's special economic zones in Nahodka, Vladivostok, and other areas in the Far East are being discussed.

On 30 September, sources in the government and relevant financial circles said, "Korea and the Soviet Union made contacts to facilitate direct exchanges even before the Seoul Olympics opened and these contacts are being made in earnest at present." They added, "We know that some companies are also actively making preparations for entering the Soviet market."

The sources also asserted that "high-ranking government officials and businessmen recently returned from the Soviet Union, and we heard that the Soviet side advanced a strong proposal for direct trade to the Korean side. The Korea-Soviet economic exchange will be publicly effected by signing agreements and taking other necessary procedures before the end of this year."

Sources in financial circles said that they know that the Daewoo and Samsung groups and other companies have begun preparations for direct trade with the Soviet Union and that, in particular, they are examining the feasibility of their participation in the development of Siberia, which the Soviet side has hoped for. They also said, "During his recent speech, while specifically pointing to our country for the first time since the Korean war, General Secretary Gorbachev of the Soviet Union hinted at the possibility for trade. This is related to our companies' preparations for advancing into the Soviet market and our government's northward policy."

Those who recently came back from the Soviet Union unanimously reported that "the Soviet Union's economic situation is more serious than expected. To overcome this situation, the Soviet Union has decided to introduce capital, technology, and technological manpower from Korea, Japan, and other countries. Therefore, following its message to Japan, the Soviet Union is sending to Korea a message communicating its hope for trade."

The sources said, in particular, "Our government's agreement with Hungary to exchange permanent missions and its efforts to improve relations with other East European countries are also related to the beginning of direct trade between Korea and the Soviet Union. Relations with the Soviet Union and other East European countries will improve in various forms before the end of this year."

Shift in USSR Foreign Policy Viewed
*SK3009001788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Sep 88 p 4*

[Editorial: "End of Ideology?"]

[Text] In his address before the United Nations General Assembly on the second day of its 43rd session in New York, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze cut

a fresh figure Tuesday by downplaying the usual preoccupation with political and ideological differences with the West.

The spokesman of the Soviet system in the diplomatic arena of the world sounded more conciliatory than before. The greater concern expressed about the problems of arms control, the environment and a strengthened role of the United Nations for international security apparently reflected his down-to-earth approach on the issues of the day.

In past years the U.N. podium was used by both superpowers to attack each other. No doubt Moscow used to speak in stronger terms in criticizing and challenging Washington. But this year the tenor is quite different.

That much might have been expected as the waves of glasnost and perestroika have been sweeping the Soviet Union under the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev. Nonetheless, it is a relief that the level of confrontation and pressure is lower in the U.N. chamber.

Shevardnadze suggested in his speech that the Soviets would no longer put priority on ideology in international relations and would seek to eliminate factors of ideological differences. The implications are fairly obvious and profound, but his phraseology was neither explicit nor specific enough.

We would like to take positive note of his statement as it coincides with the Seoul Olympiad, which provides an effective and propitious meeting ground for all nations, many of them former and potential adversaries.

However, the credibility of the new, soft-line foreign policy awaits to be substantiated by practical actions and changes in the Soviet Union in days to come. Gorbachev's willingness to strike a superpower accord on arms control and reduce intervention overseas is an encouraging sign.

The massive participation of the East bloc in the Seoul Olympics under Soviet inspiration is another sign of an easing of Moscow's ideological grip. But there should be more concrete and vigorous followups to prove that it is truly turning away from its traditional policy of ideological domination, revolutionary change and military aggrandizement.

The Soviets should and could do so in many parts of the world. It could do best with regard to north Korea, which still remains a militant and hard-line ally of the Soviets, defying the shift in Soviet foreign policy.

Choe Kwang-su Meets Hungarian, Yugoslav at UN
SK3009012388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Sep 88 p 1

[By staff reporter Kim Hye-won]

[Text] United Nations—Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, here for the 43rd U.N. General Assembly, met with his counterparts from Hungary and Yugoslavia Wednesday to discuss "matters of mutual concern."

It was the first official meeting between a Korean foreign minister and his East bloc counterparts since World War II.

Choe met Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi at noon and discussed in detail setting up a permanent mission in Budapest.

Officials will visit Hungary next month to make preparations.

Choe also had a talk with Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, on the same day and exchanged views on further promotion of bilateral trade.

Choe refused to go into details of what he had discussed in the meetings, saying the thing was agreed or decided.

Later in the day, Choe made a speech to the 12th annual meeting of the foreign ministers of the Group of 77 at the United Nations.

In the speech, the minister emphasized the increased role of multilateral institutions such as IMF and IBRD to solve the global debt issue and criticized some developed countries for their protectionist policies against developing countries.

He also stressed the importance of South-South as well as South-North cooperation to relieve world economic problems.

Yugoslavia To Open Trade Office in October
SK3009002588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Sep 88 p 6

[From the "Business News Briefs" column: "Yugoslavian Trade Office To Open"]

[Text] The Yugoslavian trade office will open in Seoul early next month, one month behind an earlier schedule, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. said yesterday.

To mark the inauguration of its trade office in Korea, Yugoslavia will send a trade mission to Seoul Oct. 18 and will hold a trade seminar.

No Tae-u Considered To Deliver Speech at UN
SK3009025288 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
29 Sep 88 p 1

[Text] The government is now positively studying the possibility of President No Tae-u participating in the current session of the UN General Assembly to deliver a speech on the theme of "promotion of peace, reconciliation, and dialogue on the Korean peninsula," an agenda item adopted by the 43d UN General Assembly, now in session.

On 28 September, a government official explained that "the government has sought an opportunity for a government representative to address this year's on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of Korea, in response to the global trend of reconciliation, and as the host country of the Olympics, to declare our country's peace policy aimed at easing tension on the Korean peninsula and promoting reconciliation in the United Nations, the most authoritative international arena."

"As the address in the is so significant, we consider it most appropriate for President No to deliver the speech himself at the UN session," said the official.

The government official continued: "The government has studied the possibility of either President No or Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su delivering the address. But it is most likely that President No will go to the UN General Assembly if there is no political change in the country following the Olympics. A decision on who will address the as the government representative, President No or Foreign Minister Choe, will be made when Foreign Minister Choe returns from his visit to the United Nations."

He added: "Although the date has not been set for the UN General Assembly debate on the agenda item concerning the Korean peninsula, our government is now considering a day following 14 October, when the member states of the world body complete keynote speeches, or a day near the end of October, shortly before President No's state visits to Southeast Asian countries, to be desirable. In case President No makes a visit to the United States for an address to the UN General Assembly, it will be a working visit, not a state visit or an official visit."

The same government official said: "As a result, President No plans to return after delivering his speech to the UN General Assembly and will not go to Washington. President No's visit to the United States will be made when a new administration comes into office in the United States next year."

Government Considers North-South Student Talks
SK3009005188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Sep 88 p 12

[Text] The government is cautiously considering a proposal to allow students to hold talks with North Korean collegians in a shift of policy on the condition their agenda be confined to non-political issues, officials said yesterday.

The students' talks will be arranged as part of "multi-level" contacts Seoul will propose to Pyongyang after the Olympics, they said.

Law enforcement authorities foiled student attempts to march to the truce village of Panmunjom for a meeting with representatives of North Korean students twice—on June 10 and Aug 15.

A senior government official said, "If the students come again for a talk on non-political matters, their proposal would be deliberated positively."

The change of the government position was learned to have been made in a meeting of relevant officials in charge of inter-Korean questions.

"Chondaehyop," an association of student activists, withdrew their political agenda which included such topics as the declaration of non-aggression and unification steps shortly before Aug 15. Instead, it declared it would focus on holding a joint athletic game and cross-country march.

The official said that the selection of South Korean delegation members would be left to universities through consultations with the Education Ministry and the National Unification Board.

14 Firebombs Thrown at U.S. Base in Seoul

SK3009063388 Seoul YONHAP in English
0606 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 30 (YONHAP) - Fourteen incendiary devices were thrown onto the parking lot of the Eighth U.S. Army base in Seoul at about 11:30 a.m. Friday, a spokesman for the U.S. Forces-Korea said.

According to the spokesman, a witness told U.S. military and Korean police investigators that five young Koreans, including four thought to be female, threw bottles containing gasoline from outside the facility and fled.

Nine of the devices broke, causing minor fire damage to one building, the spokesman said.

Korean security guards and other employees quickly extinguished the flames. No injuries were reported and no one has yet been arrested in connection with the incident, he said.

The spokesman said that the matter will be further investigated.

Adults Intervene To Quash Student Protest

SK3009002988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] More than 100 students and dozens of citizens clashed yesterday in front of the main gate of Seoul National University (SNU) in Sillim-dong, western Seoul, police said.

The incident started at about 4 p.m. between the SNU students, protesting against the hosting of the Seoul Games, and people attempting to stop the demonstration, according to police.

No injuries were reported in the 10-minute scuffle, police said.

The students marched outside the campus, chanting slogans such as 'Oppose Nuclear War' and 'Prostitution Olympics' and 'Administrative Agreement Between Korea and the United States', 'Oppose Unpatriotic Single-handed Seoul Olympics,' police said.

However, the citizens—mostly in their 40s and 50s—who had come to watch the Olympic table tennis competition at the SNU gymnasium, reacted against the students, yelling "Your action is unpatriotic," while grabbing and smashing their protest pickets, police said.

Action on U.S. Films Harms Fledgling Industry

SK3009002188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Sep 88 p 7

[By staff reporter Pak Song-ho]

[Text] Why a sudden and unprecedented fuss in the Korean film industry?

Some outsiders find it strange and others find it ill-timed when the Olympics are still in progression in a country whose people see the Games as a springboard to confidently jump into an advanced international community.

Despite concern and worries from the public, which has long been exposed to low-quality domestic pictures, the film industry people have set out to oppose attempts to "devastate" the Korean theatrical industry, still in its infancy after market liberalization by the government.

The answer to the fuss is, of course, money and the attempt made by the UIP, an export arm of Paramount, Universal and MGM/UA products, to screen foreign movies.

Americans see an enormous potential in the crumpled Korean industry, which had experienced a long trail of hardships such as harsh censorship and tiny budgets. What made American film exporters think of selling pictures directly to Koreans, who have been overwhelmingly influenced by American motion pictures?

The reason may be a conventional wisdom in American minds that says Korea's economic development can now afford motion picture items independently distributed by their joint multinational effort, UIP. It is generally believed that Korea is a major market, second only to Japan in the Far East, and America is going for gold in a country now rich enough to host the Olympic Games.

An open letter from Jack Valenti, chairman of the Motion Picture Export Association of America, supports this American view of the Korean film market. "Korean businessmen have offices in many cities in the United States, they do business with the American public, and they have prospered," Valenti told the "good citizens of Seoul and the people of the Republic of Korea" in some local newspapers.

But here are some conditions for American exporters to give them second thoughts.

Although Korea today has the 17th largest economy in the non-Communist world, and is the world's 12th largest trading nation, the Korean film industry is an exception in terms of international competitiveness, industry people say.

It is common knowledge that the bulk of Korean-made films have lost money, to an average extent of 100 million won, which has been made up for by profits accrued in screening foreign-made titles.

But freewheeling middlemen have been criticized for years in Korea for their insufficient refunneling of box office gains to the sagging domestic industry. UIP, however, contends its possible eradication of these agents will be one of its major contributions to the industry, especially benefiting cinema owners.

The point of the protest, which is becoming violent and spreading across the nation, is not to reprimand the agents, but to resist American dominance through direct distribution of profitable titles. The protesters argue UIP will only drain Korean money out of the country, so no sizable amount will be left for reinvestment in the local film industry.

"UIP's dealing with domestic cinemas might be done in favor of the exhibitors in the early stage of its operations here," said a striking director. "But the situation will end in favor of UIP."

No one can argue about making money in the film industry. Americans are going after the profits and Koreans are waging an uphill battle with the giants to protect their stake.

The fight, however, is not fair in that American films have long dominated the Korean cinema market, due in large part to the Korean preference for American movies, while Korean-made pictures have seldom been screened for American citizens.

Correcting any murky business by Korean middlemen is Korea's own task. Attempts to make money here is American's job. But industry people agree that the Korean film industry does not yet have gold enough to mine, it is still an infant industry with a long way to go.

Yi Warns Against Damage To Relations With U.S.
*SK2909113188 Seoul YONHAP in English
1010 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 29 (YONHAP)—South Korean Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae said Thursday that Koreans should not damage the traditional friendly relations between Seoul and Washington, despite the recent rise in anti-American sentiment here due to a boxing scandal and other Olympic-related incidents.

In a cabinet meeting, Yi said, "I think we should not let temporary feelings damage traditional amicable ties between the two countries."

Yi said, "We should not allow some social elements to capitalize on the recent atmosphere in their bid to spread anti-U.S. maneuvers. He also instructed the participants to try to bring the Seoul Olympic games to a successful conclusion by settling such emotional problems.

Parties Worried by Rising Anti-U.S. Sentiments
*SK3009011188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Sep 88 p 2*

[Text] Both opposition and ruling parties yesterday expressed concern about recently increasing anti-American sentiments, warning against emotional reaction from some sections of the public.

Kim Tae-chung pointed out there was an increasing interest in the Soviet Union and at the same time growing anti-U.S. sentiments, saying "such sudden phenomenon is not desirable for the national interests."

The president of the major opposition Party for Peace and Democracy said at a press meeting the people should be asked to be more cool-headed, in the national interest.

"We need not lean toward anti-Americanism nor pro-Americanism, and we need to be cool in considering the Soviet Union's recent diplomatic strategy," Kim said.

Kim Yong-sam, leader of the Reunification Democratic Party, also said that "considering the mutual interests between Seoul and Washington, we need to restrain the anti-U.S. trend."

"The Seoul Olympic games we wish to be a momentum for the nation in stretching out to the world. It would not be desirable if the Games proved a momentum for increasing anti-Americanism," Kim said.

The DJP president said it was worth noting that major U.S. dailies have begun to deal favorably with Korean affairs.

A spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party warned that anti-Americanism in Korea "may be used by north Korea and have serious effects on Korea-U.S. relations."

"Anti-Americanism is one thing, keeping national pride another, and so we should keep both the good will relations in the international society and national pride," said the spokesman after a party meeting.

Seoul needs to strengthen relations with both Washington and Moscow based on mutual understanding, the DJP spokesman said.

Rep. Kim Mun-won, spokesman for the minor opposition New Democratic Republican Party, also said, "We (the Korean people) need to restrain ourselves lest the traditional relations between Korea and the United States are hampered.

"And at the same time, the U.S. media are requested to refrain from biased and emotional news reporting of Korea," he said.

Daily Calls For Change in U.S. Attitude
SK2909121288 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
27 Sep 88 p 2

[Editorial: "Angry Koreans"]

[Text] 1. The Korean people are now feeling very hurt by the Americans staying in Korea. It may be more appropriate to say that they are angry rather than hurt. The Korean people do not appear to be angry merely over some indiscreet Americans on a visit to Korea. Instead, it seems that their anger is becoming an emotional obsession against the Americans as a nation.

It is natural for people living together as neighbors to become angry at one another. So, there can be friction between Korea and the United States, two countries that have maintained friendly relations as allies. There can be more and frequent friction between the two countries because they are allies. We should pay attention to the fact that such unhappy feelings become all the more serious when they are caused by hurt national pride stemming from cultural differences, rather than by a mere difference of opinions.

All emotions have basic causes. We are going to note only those that are related to our great festival, the Olympics. The Korean people began to feel hurt when the American athletes' chaotic and disorderly manner almost spoiled the opening ceremony. Even some Americans reportedly later apologized for the athletes' behavior. However, their disorderly manner was seen as a

disrespectful act of taking no notice of the Korean people's propriety, as well as an example of Americans' arrogant way of thinking they can treat the Korean people as they please.

On top of that, Carl Lewis's rude act at the airport added to the Korean people's unhappy feelings. Even after discounting the reporters who were scrambling around him at the airport, his arrival in Seoul at the last minute from Japan where he had spent most of his training time, and his curses at the reporters, were more than enough to hurt the Korean people's feelings. The Korean people became angry at the behavior of NBC in covering the games. NBC has covered both good and bad aspects of Korea.

Nevertheless, we question whether NBC's act of filming and airing the back alleys of Korea when it is here in our country to cover the Olympics is appropriate in terms of timing, even after allowing that this is the way American journalists are accustomed to approach facts. Our people are unhappy about the American people's lack of propriety in taking no notice of other people's feelings and following their own standards when it is not necessary to hurt other people's feelings. What is more, regardless of the logic of the act, NBC's persistent coverage of the violence that erupted at a boxing ring contributed its share to hurting the Korean people's feelings. The theft by U.S. swimmers has most appropriately laid bare the American people's attitude of having no consideration for the Korean people.

2. Concerning these incidents, we would like to present our viewpoints to the Americans and, in particular, the Americans now staying in Korea and, at the same time, urge them to change their thinking. First of all, they must understand the cultural tradition and background of our country. In essence, the recent series of incidents took place because they did not care about our people's cultural background and the level of our consciousness and because they were not conscious of the Korean people's self-esteem. The Americans may contend that their behavior in Korea was no different from what it would be in any other country. However, this contention itself indicates a biased perception. Each country has its own method of communication. Therefore, different countries may have different ways of communication. The point is: When one country communicates with another country, it must have an attitude of respecting the way of communication of the other country.

Frankly speaking, in dealing not only with Korea, but also with other countries and Third World countries, in particular, the United States has insisted on its own way of communication, rather than that of its opposing side. Because the United States is rich and because they receive assistance from the United States, many countries have been silent, even though they are disgusted by it. However, in this process, the United States has lost one genuine partner after another. Under circumstances

in which the United States does not recognize the opposing side from the bottom of its heart, it is difficult to foster genuine friendship.

Free and unrestrained young Americans may have felt some sense of constraint at the tight orderliness of the Olympic opening ceremony. We also know that NEC loyally adhered to the U.S. style of journalism, which "reports on anything newsworthy." As a U.S. reporter said, the theft by the U.S. swimmers was "a mistake committed for a change after their contests were already over."

An important question is: Even though the United States and Korea have had ties for approximately 50 years, how well have the Americans known that we Korean people have not given up pride in our culture and self-esteem in our traditions, although we have been poor? What is more important is: They must know that the Korean people no longer conceal their self-esteem, which they have repressed as much as possible under any acute circumstance. We want to say this, even though we do not think it good. When similar incidents took place in the past, the Koreans turned a blind eye to them and, as a result, they were buried in oblivion. The Americans must know that this will not happen again.

We hope that the Korean people's sentiment and anger today are limited to these incidents. We know well that the situation in the world is intertwined in too complicated a manner to be dealt with only with feelings. We hope that some bad feelings from these incidents will not remain. Toward this end, we must have the wisdom to localize these incidents, and the Americans must effect a change in their perception, by correcting their arrogant attitude of arousing our emotions as they please, and by treating us as their genuine partners.

No Urges DJP To Continue Reform Drive
*SK3009004988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Sep 88 p 2*

[Text] President No Tae-u said yesterday the merits and demerits of the Fifth Republic should be reassessed with a cool-head and humble attitude, as the ruling DJP is responsible for historical development and steadier national development.

In his special message to a seminar for DJP district chapter chairmen held at Namhankang training center, President No called on DJP members to be proud of being affiliated to the party but to be brave enough to liquidate past demerits, if any.

"We have to correct and overcome the errors of the past for the development of tomorrow, but restrain ourselves from committing another error for political revenge," No said.

Touching on the post-Olympic political landscape, No expressed hope that the era of confrontation and distrust that had long been contaminating domestic politics would be liquidated once and for all, to pave the way for the politics of compromise and dialogue.

"Let me assure you once again that I am determined to go ahead with democratization effort during my five year tenure, to solidify the foundation the true liberal democratic system. I am sure that the opposition camp will not ignore my true intention," No said.

Stressing that he was opposed to any violence undermining the foundation of the liberal democratic system, President No said that reforms for democratization and autonomy will continue to be pushed ahead, but on a gradual basis.

No also made it clear that his "nordpolitik" will continue to be pushed, against the backdrop of the successful staging of the Seoul Olympics in order to foster a favorable atmosphere for the eventual national unification and the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula.

President No also renewed his determination to bridge the region to region and social class to class income disparities for the national reconciliation that is must for true democracy in economic areas.

3-Year Terms Demanded for Assault on Editor
*SK3009003788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Sep 88 p 3*

[Text] The military prosecution demanded a three-year prison term yesterday for Brig. Gen. Yi Kyu-hong, commander of a unit of the Army Intelligence Command (AID), for ordering the Aug. 6 street assault on a journalist.

The prosecution also demanded that Maj. Pak Chol-su and Capt. An Son-ho be given three- and two-year prison terms respectively for plotting the knife attack on O Hong-kun, city editor of the Chungang Economic Daily News.

The three defendants had earlier pleaded guilty at their first trial session which opened at the Army military tribunal yesterday. Lt. Gen. Kim Kwang-sok presided at the trial.

Brig. Gen. Yi admitted that he ordered his subordinates to "chastise" O after reading an article O wrote criticizing the influence of military culture.

Yi, however, said his men didn't follow his three orders—don't employ lethal weapons, don't inflict serious injuries and brief him on the planned attack in advance.

He testified that he censured Maj. Pak for using knives and not reporting the planned attack in advance and that Yi gave a sum of money to his men to boost their morale.

He quoted Maj. Pak as saying that the major made an after-the-fact report on the attack because of the urgency of the situation.

Yi said he was forced to report the incident to his superior, Maj. Gen. Yi Chin-paek, the AID commander, three days after the attack, when he returned from a business trip.

Two days earlier, Brig. Gen. Yi said, he discussed with Brig. Gen. Kwon Ki-tae, chief of staff of the intelligence command, how to deal with the aftermath of the attack.

Yi testified that he ordered the attack on O because he thought O's article critical of the military might alienate the military from the people, thus lowering the morale of the military.

In his final statement, Yi said he was sorry for causing the military trouble and serious injuries to O.

He appealed for leniency for his two subordinates who acted according to his instructions.

Earlier, the prosecution filed no charges on three non-commissioned officers—Kim Ung-chip, Yi U-il and Nam Chong-song, all staff sergeants at the 5616th unit, who actually committed the attack.

Maj. Gen. Yi was discharged from the military for failing to properly control his subordinates and for condoning the attack.

Brig. Gen. Kwon was also placed on the reserve list for attempting to cover up the incident.

The Army Central Investigation Division announced that Maj. Pak recruited Capt. An and the three noncommissioned officers, who stabbed O near his apartment in southern Seoul on his way to work in the morning.

Daily Views Political Prisoner Release
SK3009001588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Sep 88 p 2

[Editorial: "Steps for National Harmony"]

[Text] The drastic release of political prisoners has long been demanded by the opposition camp. Since President No Tae-u, in his capacity as government party presidential nominee, on June 29 last year declared a package of democratization measures, the government and its party have also been committed to the setting free of the political convicts.

Yet, their release has remained limited to a level not satisfying the opposition forces, not to mention the families of the detainees.

It was reported early this week that the ruling Democratic Justice party is again recommending a large-scale release of political prisoners following the Olympic Games, with an eye to linking a successful Olympiad with the creation of a politically conciliatory mood for national harmony in the post-Olympic period.

The lenient steps recommended by the ruling party reportedly call for a large-scale release of political convicts, their pardon and the restoration of their civil rights.

However, public security authorities are reportedly reluctant to agree to the party moves on the grounds that the number of political detainees still in jail is only 70 or so, and most of them disqualified from being set free, in terms of the law, showing its disapproval of the government party's demand for a large-scale release of political prisoners.

The difference in views about the matter is compounded by differences in the categorization of the political convicts. The opposition forces and the general public contend that the category should include "convicts of conscience" or political and ideological offenders who deny themselves to be Communist.

There may be conflicting views about categorization in respect of the articles of the specific laws. Of course, undisputedly vital is the strict application of all law provisions. Not less important at the same time is a flexible application of the law to live up to its spirit, effect and purpose in a way to minimize the evils of bad laws.

We welcome the ruling party's perception that a drastic political amnesty is necessary to promote political stability after the Olympics.

Though laws should be fully respected in principle, there is still a need to grant leniency to those who have been convicted for their conscientious objection or political belief by bad or problematic laws.

The government camp is called upon to wisely exercise political influence, in pursuit of national harmony by setting free the political prisoners, mostly put into jail under previous regimes, on a large scale.

Burma

Chief Justice Meets With Judicial Personnel
*BK2909153588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] Chief Justice U Aung Toe met staff personnel working at the Supreme Court in a meeting held on the second floor of the Supreme Court Building today. At the meeting, U Aung Toe introduced the Supreme Court justices to staff personnel and delivered a speech.

He said, as all of the judicial personnel already know, the Judicial Law was enacted on 26 September in accordance with Law No 2/88 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council. In line with this law, we shall form state/division and township courts and carry out judicial work as soon as possible. In doing so, law office and judicial personnel themselves will be in charge of the work, so they should be prepared from this moment. Personnel should be free from corruption and should work to ensure court cases are handled fairly, effectively, and speedily. Only then will peace and tranquillity return within a short time, and law and order prevail in the country. Hence, it is important for all of us to put our efforts into making the courts operate normally. [passage omitted]

Orders on Courts, Powers Issued
*BK2909150888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] In accordance with Section 10 of the Judicial Law, the Supreme Court issued Order No 1/88 regarding the formation of state/division and township courts, Order No 2/88 regarding the appointment of law officers as judges at state/division and township courts, Order No 3/88 regarding the empowering of judicial powers to state/division judges, Order No 4/88 regarding the empowering of judicial powers to township judges.

The Supreme Court Order No 1/88 sets up state/division courts with state/division judges and state/division additional judges and township courts with township judges and township additional judges.

The Supreme Court Order No 2/88 appoints state/division law officer as the state/division judge, and Grade 1 and Grade 2 law officers as state/division additional judges. Moreover, the township law officer is appointed as the township judge and grade 4 law officers as township additional judges.

The Supreme Court Order No 3/88 empowers state/division judges and state/division additional judges with the judicial powers of Session Judges. It also prescribes that state/division additional judges will chair cases handed over to them by state/division judges.

The Supreme Court Order No 4/88 empowers township judges the judicial powers of First Grade Criminal Court Judges and township additional judges with Second Grade Criminal Court Judges. Additional powers under Criminal Procedure Code were also empowered to these judges.

The Supreme Court also plans to empower judicial powers regarding civil court cases, it is learned.

Minister Urges Nurses To Uphold Ethics
*BK2909152388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Dr Pe Thein, minister of health, held a meeting with members of the Burma Nurses Association at the Nurses Training School conference hall at 1400 today. At the meeting, De Pe Thein said this was the first time as health minister that he had come to have frank and close talks with the executives of the Burma Nurses Association. He said the Defense Forces did not seize state power but were temporarily holding on to state power because of unavoidable circumstances. Once peace and tranquillity return to the country, fair and free democratic, multiparty elections will be held. He said peace and tranquillity and law and order in the country are the most important prerequisites for holding fair and free elections. It is also vital for places of work to resume normal operations.

Continuing, the minister said our nurses should not be loyal to any party or organization and should only be faithful to the country. It is necessary that they uphold the nurses' code of ethics and respect and follow the main ethics. Nurses are very important in the medical field. He said nurses should respond politely and in a refined manner when security men, who are doing their duty, interrogate them.

The minister said the problems encountered by public service personnel in traveling will be resolved as soon as possible. Nurses, he said, should work in unity and do their duties as before.

The nurses association executives raised several questions before the meeting ended at 1445.

Labor Union Strike Slated for 3 October
*OW3009021888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0126 GMT
30 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 30 KYODO—A former transport and communications minister, Tha Kyaw, was elected chairman of Burma's ruling National Unity Party on Thursday, state-run radio Rangoon reported.

Tha Kyaw was elected at a Central Executive Committee meeting of the party, which was renamed on Monday from the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP).

The meeting also elected 15 persons, including ex-ministers and retired members of the military, as members of the Central Committee, the radio said.

Tha Kyaw served on the nation's highest government body, the Council of State, under Burma's strongman Ne Win and his successors Sein Lwin and Maung Maung. The present government was established on September 18 after a military coup led by Gen. Saw Maung, now the prime minister and defense minister.

Some 100 labor union representatives decided Thursday to form a unified front and announced plans to stage an antigovernment general strike on October 3, the deadline set up by the government for public servants to return to work, sources in Rangoon said.

They said that many labor unions of government organs, which have been formed since August amid mounting demands for democratization, are among the estimated 1,000 labor unions expected to join the union league.

The student league also called Thursday for participation in the general strike and asked the public to stay home after 8 a.m. on that day since it plans guerrilla activities in Rangoon, the sources said.

Unions Urge Continuation of Strike

*BK2909171188 Hong Kong AFP in English 1702 GMT
29 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] Rangoon, Sept 29 (AFP)—Trade unions Thursday called for state employees to defy a Burmese Government ultimatum to return to work by Monday and said a general strike should continue until the state machinery comes to a total halt. [passage omitted]

Representatives of 50 unions including state workers, students and artists who had organized illegally during two months of mass pro-democracy protests said "every feasible way" should be used to maintain the strikes and bring the government to a halt.

They also urged unionists to fight for the legalization of their groups and the emergence of an "All-Burma Federation of Trades Unions." [passage omitted]

Wall posters appeared here Thursday urging workers to defy the government ultimatum and one called for a demonstration Saturday at Rangoon General Hospital, a rallying point for protestors at the height of the recent unrest.

The unionists said state employees, who constitute most of the Burmese workforce, should either not go to work or stage sit-ins.

A committee lobbying for a lawyers union Thursday called on the Buddhist clergy to help stop killings, arrests and torture which it said were being carried out by the military government. [passage omitted]

Despite some reports of looting, the Burmese capital has been relatively calm in the past few days with transport resuming and markets thriving again as the military asserts its control after last week's crackdown, witnesses said.

Troops Thursday began clearing makeshift stalls that have spilled over from sidewalks into the street, blocking traffic, witnesses said.

Some vendors were detained and their goods confiscated, witnesses said.

Rangoon Commander Asks Monks Aid

*BK3009091188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] Brigadier General Myo Nyunt, chairman of the Rangoon Division Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of the Rangoon Command, and members of the council, accompanied by director general of the Religious Affairs Department and divisional religious affairs official, met with Sayadaws [senior abbots] of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee at Kaba Aye Hill at 1300 yesterday.

In making a supplication, Brig Gen Myo Nyunt said that as the Sayadaws know, officials have been unhappy over the recent violence and disturbances and that they respect and follow the appeal issued by the Sayadaws.

He said the Defense Forces will carry out its tasks to restore law and order and peace and tranquility, to ensure smooth and secure transport and communications, and to ease people's food, clothes, and shelter needs and that these tasks would be carried out at divisional, township, ward, and village levels. He said in working for restoration of law and order both state power and religious authority have to be used. He then made a supplication asking for a permission from the Sayadaws to allow the councils at various levels to seek advice from divisional, township, ward, and village level Sangha Nayaka Committees in carrying out their tasks at various levels.

The supplication was accepted by Sayadaw Badanta Nyanabuwuntha Agga Maha Panita, deputy chairman of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee. [passage omitted]

Monks Returning From Lawksawk Said Detained

*BK2909070188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Text] On the evening of 24 September, while security units were searching the motor vehicles entering the city in front of the Meiktila Textile Mill, 39 monks from Rangoon, Mandalay, and Taunggyi who had come back

from Lawksawk were detained temporarily on suspicion. At noon today, the commander of Meiktila Garrison handed them over to the Township Sangha Nayaka Committee, it is learned.

Commanders Meet Rice Millers, Traders, Workers
*BK2909092888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Brigadier General Tun Kyi, chairman of the Mandalay Division Law and Order Restoration Council [MDLORC] and commander of the Northwest Command, met with rice mill owners, responsible officials from the Agriculture Trade Corporation and the Department of Transport and Communications at 1300 today in the MDLORC conference hall.

The MDLORC chairman urged those present at the meeting to collect data on current holding of rice and paddy, to transport to places where rice and paddy are needed, to mill the paddy that arrive at the rice mills as soon as possible, and to carry out work systematically so as to minimize expenses. He said once the rice is available priority should be given to distribute it to the public service personnel and to distribute rice to the working people after thoroughly scrutinizing the need for rice.

The meeting ended after the rice mill owners and agriculture trade personnel made their submissions.

Brigadier General Nyan Lin, chairman of the Mon State Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of the Southeast Military Command, accompanied by council members, inspected law and order restoration work in Moulmein, and important departments—Myanma Economic Bank, Automatic Telecommunications Station, and office of the Township Law and Order Restoration Council—at 0930 on 27 September. The chairman also discussed attendance of public service personnel, their respective work, and their problems.

At 1100 the council chairman met with members of the state and township-level councils and departmental heads and discussed work related to restoration of law and order, peace and tranquility, smooth and secure transportation, and easing of people's food, clothes, and shelter needs. The meeting ended at 1300.

Brigadier General Mya Thinn, chairman of the Rakhine State Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of the Western Military Commander met with 62 private entrepreneurs of Sittwe at 1300 on 27 September in the council office. He discussed normalization of flow of commodities, easing of people's food, clothes, and shelter needs, and stabilization of prices. He then replied to questions raised by the private entrepreneurs.

It was also reported that he gave the explanation and appeal to the monks and people from the chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and announcements and orders issued by the SLORC.

Lieutenant Colonel Kyaw Win, commander of the No 3 Tactical Operations Command, on behalf of Brigadier General Maung Aye, chairman of the Shan State Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of the Eastern Military Command, met with state-level council members at the council's office at 1345 on 26 September.

He also formed a township-level council and various departments.

Military Officer Meets With Traders in Prome
*BK2909080988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 28 Sep 88*

[Text] On behalf of the chairman of the Pegu Division Law and Order Restoration Council, the deputy commander of the Central Military Command, Colonel Aye Kyaw, and his party met 100 traders in Prome at the conference hall of the council office at 1000 yesterday.

At the meeting, the deputy commander discussed the measures to be introduced to regularize the flow of goods and ensure security during the transportation of goods. He also told the traders not to think about making big profits at a time when there were food problems and instead to work with a fair profit margin. He also promised to help if any difficulties were encountered.

The traders reported about some of their difficulties and sought assistance, and the deputy commander responded to the questions, it is learned.

Karen, Shan Council Chairmen Hold Local Meetings
*BK2909155588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Colonel Tin Aye, commander of the 44th Light Infantry Division, held a meeting with the Karen State Law and Order Restoration Council [KSLORC] and departments and organizations in charge of transportation at 1100 yesterday.

The KSLORC discussed measures to ensure smooth and secure transportation and communications, and to facilitate public transportation and the flow of commodities.

At 1300 the commander met with the KSLORC, Pa-an Township Law and Order Restoration Council, doctors from the Pa-an General Hospital, health workers under the Health Department, teachers, state and division education personnel, and departmental officials in Pa-an's No 1 High School. He said efforts would be made to successfully implement the four tasks of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and called on the public service personnel present to cooperate. He told the students who had fled for fear of being arrested after participating in past demonstrations that they should not be afraid. He said the Defense Forces would

not arrest them unless they have committed crimes, and that the Defense Forces bear no grudge. He called on the students to return to their respective homes to carry out constructive tasks.

The meeting ended at 1400.

Brigadier General Maung, chairman of the Shan State Law and Order Restoration Council [SSLORC] and commander of the Eastern Military Command, met with members of Taunggyi Township Law and Order Restoration Council at 1400 on 28 September at the state office. He discussed the systematic formation of law and order restoration commissions in townships, villages, and wards in Shan State under the SSLORC, and efforts by these local bodies to implement the four tasks laid down by the SLORC. He also discussed the systematic transfer of cars, office buildings, and equipment issued to state and township people's councils, security of transport and communications, meeting the people's food, clothing, and shelter needs, distribution and sale of fuel, and the timely payment of salaries to department personnel.

Irrawaddy Council Chief Meets Parents, Teachers
BK2909153188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Brigadier General Myint Aung, chairman of the Irrawaddy Division Law and Order Restoration Council [IDLORC] and commander of the Southwest Military Command, met with division and township-level education personnel, teachers from Bassein College, and Teachers Training College, and parents of students at Prome's Eya Shwewa Hall at 0900 today.

The chairman explained the announcements, orders, and appeals of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, the appeal of the education minister to students and parents, and the stand of the Defense Forces on the students. He said it is necessary for the teachers as education personnel to be loyal to the state and to teach and train the precious sons of the country who will be future leaders. He appealed to the teachers to view the situation objectively and to help prevent students, who had been misled by rumors, from joining the insurgents.

Kachin Officials Meet Strike Leaders, Traders
BK2909091288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Sep 88

[Text] Subordinate committees under the Kachin State Law and Order Restoration Council have been undertaking law and order restoration work, and accordingly the members of the Security and Planning Committee and the chairman of the Myitkyina Township Law and Order Restoration Council had a meeting with 47 third class [category not clarified] strike leaders at the township council office at 0900 on 25 September.

At the meeting, it was explained that permission has already been granted to hold democratic multiparty general elections and plans are also under way to hold it. A party of one's choice can now be set up, organizational tasks carried out, and voting for a party can be done within the framework of democracy. Denouncing, hurling insults at, slandering, making personal attacks at, and threatening a party that one dislikes should be avoided.

Meanwhile, on 26 September, the chairman of the economic committee had a meeting with 98 private entrepreneurs in Myitkyina to discuss programs to alleviate food problems of the people in Kachin State. The entrepreneurs were urged to cooperate with the committee, to work toward bringing down prices, to avoid manipulating prices, and to use banking services.

On 23 and 26 September, the chairman of the social committee held meetings with heads of educational and health departments and discussed the return to work by personnel before the deadline and the health programs. He also explained the objectives of the Kachin State Law and Order Restoration Council.

Work Attendance Rates at Ministries Reported
BK2909155788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Workers of factories, mills, offices, departments, and workplaces have been returning to work, and the following work attendance rates were reported at the ministries:

Up to 84 percent of the workers have returned to work at the Ministry of Planning and Finance, up to 71.13 percent at the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs, 67.49 percent at the Ministry of Culture, 59 percent at the Ministry of Information, 57 percent at the Ministry of Energy, 64 percent at the Ministry of Construction, 67 percent at the Ministry of Transport and Communications, 61.09 percent at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 62 percent at the Ministry of Mines, 84 percent at the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, and 72 percent at the Ministry of Health.

Radio Reports of Youths Fleeing to Insurgents
BK2909151988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] During the recent state of affairs, unscrupulous elements spread propaganda and fabricated reports to vilify and to create misunderstandings about the Defense Forces. This has led some students and youths to go into hiding.

Since the Defense Forces issued its stand on students, and the education minister issued an appeal to parents and students on 26 September, some students have returned to their parents. However, it has been learned that due to enticement by insurgent organizations, some have landed on the wrong path. Inquiries have been

made with local authorities and it is learned that about 400, including Rangoon University student leader Maung Maung Kyaw, have gone to KNU [Karen National Union] insurgents, about 20 to Mon insurgents, 40 to Kachin insurgents, 80 to Karenins insurgents, 30 to Shan insurgents, 200 to Pa-o White insurgents, and 20 to Rakhine insurgents.

It is learned that as of 27 September, an estimated 800 male and female students have landed on the wrong path.

At 0700 yesterday in Pa-an's (Mingaw) Monastery, Colonel Tin Aye, commander of the 44th Light Infantry Division, met with 17 students from the town of Martaban—11 male students and 6 female students—who had fled to Kyondo Village for fear of being arrested. He told the students that the Armed Forces hold no grudge against them and explained that they would not be arrested if they have not committed crimes and that they would be returned home.

He called on the students to help implement the four tasks of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and to participate in constructive endeavors in their respective villages, wards, and townships. He then gave necessary assistance to enable the students to return home.

Similarly, on 27 September, a total of 36 students—16 students from Mandalay, 7 from Magwe, 2 from Pakkoku, 11 from Yenangyaung, and 2 from Chauk—were sent home. It was also learned that 13 persons, including 7 students from Myitkyina, have been released.

At 1200 yesterday, security unit members arrested a KNU insurgent, (Tuti), alias Khin Maung Lay, in Kalaw's Dhammacakra Street. The KNU insurgent (Tuti) was arrested and imprisoned for disturbing and attacking the Burma Broadcasting Service station in 1982 with Mahn Ngwe Aung. He was one of the escapees during the Insein Jail riot on 28 August. He was arrested while trying to go to KNU headquarters via Nyaungshwe-Inlay after enticing students in Kalaw, where he had been trying to organize local students, to join him.

Student Leaders Discuss Strategy in Uprising
WA29183088 Bangkok KHAO PHISET in Thai
21-27 Sep 88 pp 27-29

[Interview with Gwan Thii and Aye Cho on 15 September—place not given]

[Text] Gwan Thii and Aye Cho are the driving force of Burmese students in the Moulmein Township area. They crossed the Moei River to await a meeting with five other students in Mae Sot. These seven students have been chosen by the All-Burma Students Union, the leading organization of Burmese students, to travel to Bangkok to carry out secret activities with Burmese students studying in Thailand.

KHAO PHISET had the opportunity to interview both student leaders on 15 September. Both declined to be photographed because of concerns that problems could arise pertaining to their assigned mission.

[Question] What is the general situation in Burma at this time?

[Answer] We are awaiting negotiations between the Maung Maung government and our leaders (meaning the four leaders: former President U Nu, former Army Chief of Staff and Defense Minister Tin U, former Gen Aung Yi and Aung San Su Gyi, the daughter of Gen Aung San, the hero who liberated Burma from the clutches of the British) concerning the establishment of a provisional government. This is so that general, multiparty elections may be held. You probably already know that Maung Maung has proposed that the elections be held on 9 October, but we have rejected that because as long as the BSPP [Burma Socialist Program Party] is still in place, it means that we will never have full democracy. They would still be using their power and connections to have their same old people running things and nothing would change. We want democracy and only democracy. We want all new people and we reject all of the old ones.

[Question] Does that mean you totally reject the BSPP?

[Answer] The Maung Maung government must go. The BSPP must be totally removed from Burma. Socialism, root and branch, must be overthrown completely. People like Ne Win and his lackeys must be brought to trial. We want these people to be thrown out of Burmese society lock, stock, and barrel.

[Question] There are observers who say that there is still upheaval because the Burmese Government is still getting significant support from the military led by Gen Saw Maung. Do you think that the military is a significant factor that will determine who wins? Are you somewhat afraid that if this thing drags out, it will end with the Army seizing power to stop all the fighting?

[Answer] The Army probably won't seize power. We see the army as being neutral. They will only serve to maintain stability in a provisional government that is being organized. Saw Maung himself is simply a puppet of Ne Win. If Ne Win goes, Saw Maung goes too. At this time, the Army is standing with the government and they have been ordered not to shoot or harm the students and people. However, there have been many officers who have turned to Tin U because he is greatly respected and looked up to by the military. He still has a lot of power. The government has put out reports that these officers have deserted and are guilty of crimes, but Tin U has responded that they have not deserted.

To sum up, the Army has split into two factions throughout the force, but the Navy and the Air Force has joined us to a greater extent. But we can't say for sure how many of them have done so. In fact, we really don't care if the

military is split or not. We have pretty much ignored the military because, whatever the case, we still have to fight for democracy. If the military takes power, it will be faced with tough resistance from the people.

[Question] There are reports that there are young officers or Young Turks if you will, which would seize power if this situation continues. Is that possible?

[Answer] The Young Turks attempted a coup d'etat 6 years ago. They were Tin U's group. They had been educated under the new system. They were cadets and there were vast differences between the senior and junior officers in terms of standard of living. However, they were unsuccessful. They were arrested and their forces were greatly dispersed. At that time, the Ne Win government had demonetized the kyat for the second time to diffuse economic power and make it impossible for the opposition to do anything. But we believe that the military will not seize power.

[Question] What leaders of the antigovernment resistance are suitable and have gained the most acceptance from the students and people who might be the leadership of the new government?

[Answer] Any of them. But they must be elected democratically. But if we look at things now, Tin U has gained the greatest acceptance. He has sufficient ability to be president in my opinion. I would like to see him take office. As for the others, one of our leaders like Aung San Su Kyi have told us that they would only like to join us in the fight until victory. She has absolutely no political interest. When the battle is won, she will withdraw.

[Question] News reports have reached us outside Burma saying that in Burma there is severe hardship and hunger to the point that people are eating bran instead of rice. If this is so, it would surely be a matter of concern that could weaken the resistance. What have you done to deal with this recently and how will you solve the problems that follow?

[Answer] We recognize that there is real hardship in these circumstances; yes, even to the point of eating bran in lieu of rice, but this is not widespread. Some of the markets have rice for sale, but at very high prices. Students have seized government rice warehouses and are distributing it to the people to relieve hunger and also to pull down rice prices. Before long, the harvest will be in and this will take care of the problem. One good thing is that the wealthy are helping out and joining with the resistance.

We want to advise those friendly countries who would help us that if the help is in the form of food and medicines, we are always glad to have it because we are short of them and we need them very much. At this time, we are only getting help from Burmese abroad.

[Question] What is the level of violence in the fighting? There are reports that students and people are beheading the opposition. Is this true?

[Answer] The violence is decreasing at this time because we are awaiting the results of the negotiations. (Facial expression saddens). All of us are sorry that so many people have died. We didn't want this to happen at all, but it has to happen when you have fighting. How are we to fight bare-handed against the other side armed to the teeth? When we are armed, we have to use them. Those are cases when the need arises; plus, you can't control mobs. They are really ferocious. We have found out that there are agents coming in to plant bombs at our meetings where a lot of people have died. Please understand our situation. We now have to really be on our guard because the government has totally infiltrated us with its agents. We have caught a lot of them and have locked them up. We don't want violence at all.

[Question] What kind of support are you getting from the minorities and how do they view the situation?

[Answer] We all have the same objectives: overthrowing the BSPP and socialism and we all want democracy. We are cooperating. For example, among the students, we have both currently enrolled students and those who have finished their studies from all minority groups. They joined in the fight against the government from the beginning. Among other groups, this has taken the form of providing protection and support to the extent that they can. At this time, they are in contact with students in the towns at all times. (Two colonels in the free Karen forces we were chatting with added that the Karens are a primary force in supporting the students because they have the largest number of troops of all the minority groups. Coordinating with the students is Robert, the son of the second Karen president. He has in his possession a list of all student leaders in order to prevent forgeries.) About a week ago, the Karen forces attacked and wiped out Burma Army troops holding positions along the Karen border. [as published]

[Question] In an alliance of minorities and the antigovernment resistance, are there any agreements concerning the political future of these minorities? They have been fighting forever to separate themselves from rule by the Burmese government. If the resistance side wins, how will you solve the problems of these minorities?

[Answer] As I've said already, we have a common objective in overthrowing socialism in Burma. We are cooperating. As for the future, we aren't really sure, but we want to live together in peace, with each group and race having its own autonomous zone. But these must be under a central government. They will have representatives participating in the government and administration of the country. This could take the form of a federated state where they would have the right to establish their

own political parties. This is only a very general idea, but from what we have heard, they are interested and are in contact with the students in the towns at this time.

(A Thai source who has requested anonymity but who is close to information on the minorities has told KHAO PHISET that the fighting, which broke out between the Mons and the Karens in the vicinity of Three Pagodas Pass not long before the riots in Burma, happened because they couldn't agree on a division of spoils all along Thailand's western border in places they controlled. They stopped fighting, having been advised to support the antigovernment resistance. At the end of August, there was a meeting of all the leaders of the minority groups in Burma in Bangkok. The source reported that the meeting was held to find ways and means of supporting the antigovernment resistance as well as how they would share the political spoils. Nothing was revealed as to what agreements had been reached, if any, as to dealings with the resistance.)

[Question] If these minorities continue to insist that they want to split off and become independent states, is that possible?

[Answer] No. No. (Speaks Thai clearly while waving hands back and forth). We must be one country, but they can have their independence.

[Question] What has the BCP [Burmese Communist Party] been doing during all this chaos?

[Answer] As far as we know, one Party leader named (Cho Saw) came to Rangoon to contact the student leaders in order to ask to join in supporting our resistance, but we rejected this.

[Question] Are you very much afraid of the BCP? If you win, what will be your position toward them? If they demand that the BCP be legalized, just as would the minorities be given an opportunity, is this possible?

[Answer] We admit that we are very much afraid of the communists because they have a strong military. But we absolutely would not allow them to establish their party [as published] or to have power because the BCP and the BSPP are as alike as father to son. There are no differences in their evil. Both are dictatorial. But at this time, we don't know how we could fight them because we have only our bare hands. But in the future, we know that we will have to fight and wipe them out. We don't want dictatorship and socialism of any kind. We only want democracy for the majority.

[Question] There are reports that many countries are just looking for the chance to intervene in Burma's situation—there are even reports that some have done so. Do you know of this, and to what extent does this alarm you?

[Answer] Difficult to say. We simply know that all we will accept is advice and assistance only in regard to food and medicine which we greatly need. In reaching decisions about various issues, that is something we will take care of ourselves because it is our country's internal affair.

[Question] Are any countries supporting you with weapons?

[Answer] Regarding weapons, when things get to the point where we can't solve a problem, then it is necessary to use them. (Did not answer the question and denied that they were getting help. However, a Karen officer made a facial gesture admitting that they were but declined to provide details.) But we don't want to fight with weapons. We fight our own way and we are confident that we will win. Look, we don't have a single gun and yet we have more than half the country (said with great pride).

[Question] Have you considered the immediate future of Burma if you win?

[Answer] We admit that we have only been thinking about the really immediate problems. Most important is the overthrow, hook, line and sinker, of the socialist system. Other problems will come up in the future, but suffice it to say that as soon as we are successful, we will certainly open up Burma. We recognize that we want capitalism. We will be friends with all democratic countries, especially those in our region.

[Question] Please talk about the student and resistance organization as well as your mission. How do you divide the work?

[Answer] Our central organization is the All Burma Students Union or as it is sometimes called, the Burma Students Federation in Rangoon. The membership is nationwide, both current and former students. Our leader is Min Ko Naing, a science student at the University of Rangoon, about 22 years old. Each zone, each township nationwide has its own leadership. They coordinate with the central echelon in Rangoon at all times.

There is coordination among the four main sectors of the resistance: Students, monks, workers and people. The students are the leading element, serving as the spearhead in terms of operations, thinking, strategizing, and in terms of tactics. The workers and people are the basic force in supporting the protests. The monks are primarily responsible for cooperating with the village elders and community leaders in matters of administration, oversight, and control for those areas.

[Question] What portion of the country does the resistance control at this time and what measures have you taken to keep it?

[Answer] We control nearly the whole country. The main roads are under our control (points to roads on a map from Myawaddy opposite Mae Sot, Thailand to Rangoon, and from Rangoon north to Mandalay). When anyone goes somewhere, we give them safe-conduct passes for facilitating control. We control most of Rangoon. Only a tiny bit is still under government control.

[Question] What is the next step for you after demonstrations, hunger strikes, and the negotiations you are now holding with the government?

[Answer] The next step we have planned on is to exert political pressure on the international level. This we have to do abroad, but internally we are carrying out operations without letup.

[Question] What role will the students plan for themselves if they win?

[Answer] When we have established a democratic government, we will go back to our studies because that is our first responsibility. If we got involved in politics again it would be as if our activities at this time have been carried out to take power. This is not the case. But our organization will remain as a political force. We will be monitoring the behavior of the new government, the politicians, and the parties so that they will act democratically for which we have given our lives and endured suffering.

Foods, Goods From States Shipped To Aid Rangoon

Irrawaddy Begins Shipments

BK2909155888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Under the arrangement of the Irrawaddy Division Law and Order Restoration Council to alleviate the food problem of the people in Rangoon Division, to help bring down prices of goods, and to ensure smooth flow of goods, foodstuffs are being shipped to Rangoon Division. As a result, rice, broken rice, and mung beans belonging to the Agricultural Trade Department were shipped by boat from Bassein, Mouimeingyun, Bogale; and rice, different varieties of beans, eggs, chickens, bean cake, dried chili, tobacco leaves, betel leaves and nuts, rice noodles, coal, salt, coconuts, dried shrimps and fish, different varieties of fish, fish paste and shrimp belonging to the private sector were shipped by boat from Bassein, Moulmeingyun, Bogale, Henzada, Myaungmya, Kyonpyaw, Kyaiklat, Danubyu, Pyapon, Dedaye, Pantanaw, Ma-ubin, and Einme Townships.

Under a similar arrangement by the Shan State Law and Order Restoration Council, foodstuffs produced in Shan State are being sold and distributed to different states and divisions, it is learned.

Shan Sends 72 Truckloads

BK2909072788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 28 Sep 88

[Text] In accordance with the arrangements being made by the Shan State Law and Order Restoration Council to aid in the efforts to alleviate people's food problems, bring down commodity prices, and ensure smooth flow of goods all over the country, 72 trucks carrying 55 tons of cabbage, 86 tons of potatoes, and 40,000 viss of garlic from Kalaw; 48 tons of tomatoes from Nyaungshwe and 30 tons of maize from Pinlaung left for Rangoon, Mandalay, Myingyan, Moulmein, and Meiktila, it is learned.

Hospitals Resume Work in Rangoon Townships

BK2909072588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 28 Sep 88

[Text] Hospitals, clinics, and dispensaries under the Rangoon Division Health Department have been carrying on their work, and the following was reported on 27 September:

Townships where local dispensaries are open—Bahan, Tamwe, Mingala Taungnyunt, Dawbon, Pazundaung, Botataung, Kyauktada, Pabedan, Latha, Lanmadaw, Dagon, Ahlone, Kemmedine, Kamayut, Hlaing, Mayangon, Mingaladon, North Okkalapa, Yankin, and Thingangyun.

Hospitals and general hospitals that are open and have resumed treatment—East Rangoon General Hospital, West Rangoon General Hospital, South Okkalapa Women's Hospital, Insein People's General Hospital, University Hospital, Kaba-Aye Monks Hospital, Tower Lane Women's Hospital, Hospital at Paunggyi Central Public Service Training School Htoogyi Monks Hospital, and Thaketa Hospital.

It is learned that Township hospitals have been operating without any disruption in the following agricultural townships of Rangoon Division—Hmawbi, Taikkyi, Hlegu, Tantabin, Syriam, Kyauktan, Kayan, Thongwa, Twante, Kawhmu, Dala, and Coco Islands.

Doctors' Suspended Licenses Returned

BK2909070388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 28 Sep 88

[Text] It is learned that the authorities concerned have been instructed to return medical licenses to doctors whose licenses, for various reasons, have been withdrawn for more than 3 years.

Passenger, Cargo Transport Operations Resume
BK3009081988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] The Water Transport Corporation under the Ministry of Transport and Communications are operating passenger and cargo transport service in following routes:

Routes resumed in the Delta region division effective 29 September are: 1. Rangoon-Bassein, daily service; 2. Rangoon-Pyapon, alternate days; 3. Rangoon-Moulmeingyun, alternate days; 4. Rangoon-Labutta, twice weekly; 5. Rangoon-Prome, twice weekly; 6. Rangoon-Einme, twice weekly.

Routes resumed in the Irrawaddy branch effective 29 September are: 1. Mandalay-Bhamo, once a week; 2. Mandalay-Prome, once weekly; 3 Monywa-Homalin, once weekly; 4. Monywa-Paletwa, once weekly; 5 Homalin-Hkamti, once every 10 days.

Routes resumed in the Salween branch as before are: 1. Moulmein-Martaban passenger ferry, twice daily; 2. Moulmein-Pa-an, alternate days; 3. Moulmein-Martaban-(Yingado), once daily; 4. Moulmein-(Kalwe), twice daily; 5. Pa-an-Myaingale-(Yingado), once daily.

Routes resumed in the Rakhine branch as before are: 1. Sittwe-Buthidaung; 2. Sittwe-Kyauktaw; 3. Sittwe-Mrauk-u; 4. Sittwe-Minbya; 5. Sittwe-Manaung; 6. Sittwe-Taungup.

There are four ferry service on Rangoon-Syriam route daily.

Rangoon Meeting on Resumption of Bus Services
BK2909154188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] In order to ensure secure and smooth operation of bus traffic, the chairman of the Rangoon Division Law and Order Restoration Council and council members met with executives of the Ma-Hta-Ka [expansion unknown] committee and representatives of bus owners this morning at Rangoon City Hall.

It is learned that the meeting discussed the resumption of bus services as soon as possible depending on the availability of gasoline, measures to get more gasoline, sharing the available gasoline, controlling of funds, and discipline.

Gas Distribution for Rangoon Buses
BK2909075188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Sep 88

[Text] Under the arrangement made by the Ministry of Energy to ease travel, the Rangoon City Bus Lines Supervisory Committee will be distributing gasoline at

the following stations between 0800-1600 every day to enable bus services to resume:

Station 0213 at No 150, Pazundaung Road; Station 0217 at the junction of Strand Road and Botataung Road; Station 0234 at No 50, Panpinlay Street, Kemmendine.

Cambodia

Reports Alleged Thai Border Violations
BK2909135188 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Sep (SPK)—From 4 to 17 September, Thai L-19's, F-5's, and F-111's conducted 15 reconnaissance fights over O Smach, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province; the border intersection of Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand; and Poulo Wai Island from 2 to 7 km inside Cambodian territory.

On the ground, Thai gunners poured a daily average of 10 to 20 shells into the border sectors of Battambang and Pursat Provinces.

At sea, Thai vessels made eight intrusions into sectors from 7 to 22 nautical miles from Kong, Tang, and Poulo Wai Islands.

During mopping up operations conducted in the same period, Cambodia's Revolutionary Armed Forces put out of action 499 enemy soldiers infiltrating from Thailand for sabotage purposes, killing 115 of them, capturing 207, and talking 117 others into surrendering, and seized 362 assorted weapons and other military equipment.

325 Youths in Kompong Cham Become Soldiers
BK2909140988 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Last August, 325 youths of Chikreng District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, volunteered to serve in the Army and many others volunteered to be militiamen, defending the communes and villages with a genuine sense of patriotism. These youths are now learning political theories and undergoing tactical training to become true revolutionary combatants born from the people and serving the interests of the people and motherland. As for the authorities in the rear, they are also correctly implementing the policy toward combatant families.

DK Army Throws Grenades in Siem Reap Town
BK3009003588 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] On 21 September, our National Army hurled grenades at Vietnamese enemy soldiers posted at Phsar Kraom in Siem Reap Town and Tvie Dek Chhnang, killing and wounding a number of them.

Following the attack, the people and Cambodian soldiers in the area expressed vigorous sympathy and support for our National Army, leaving the Vietnamese enemy soldiers in great and permanent chaos and panic.

DK Army Attack Battambang Town With Rockets
BK3009003988 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] On 15 September, our National Army, in collaboration with people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, fired three 107-mm rockets into Battambang provincial town. The first one landed in Veal Bek Chan Airport and two others near the main provincial office building of Battambang Town, killing four Vietnamese enemies and wounding five others, as well as destroying part of the airport.

Following our attack, people in the town expressed sympathy and support for our National Army which had accurately pounded the enemy's positions. As for the Vietnamese enemy soldiers, they were in widespread panic and a curfew was immediately imposed.

SRV's 'Sincerity' on Troop Pullout Questioned
BK2409072588 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Political commentary: "Will Vietnam Pull Out Its Forces From Cambodia?"]

[Text] Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia is the most important issue among problems relating to the current conflict in Cambodia. To cover up this violation of international law, Vietnam has been trying to expand this issue and link it to other problems, such as the Khmer Rouge's atrocities. So, will Vietnam pull out its troops from Cambodia as it has announced?

Vietnam has said it will withdraw its aggressor troops from Cambodia by the end of 1989 or in the 1st quarter of 1990 at the latest. This statement has been successively made with Vietnam specifying that this troop pullout will certainly be carried out whether the Cambodian problem is solved or not. However, during the informal meeting in Indonesia with representatives of Cambodian resistance forces, Vietnam said the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops should be carried out along with the end of assistance to Cambodian resistance forces, particularly those of the Khmer Rouge. This has raised this doubt: Suppose there is no end of assistance to Cambodian resistance forces, will Vietnam pull out from Cambodia? This was a question put to the head of the Vietnamese delegation at the meeting in Indonesia.

We still remember that [Nguyen Co] Thach answered: No matter what, Vietnam will leave Cambodia and if the Khmer Rouge returned to power after that, those who demand Vietnam's withdrawal would be responsible. However, Vietnam has rejected the presence of UN peacekeeping forces while China, which is known for its

support of the Khmer Rouge, has agreed to this presence. This clearly shows that China and the Khmer Rouge have already shown their sincerity that they do not want to be in power alone by agreeing to let the United Nations look after the Cambodian people's security.

Now it is time for Vietnam and the Soviet Union to show their sincerity, that they do not want to monopolize power and that they do not have tricks to secretly disguise Vietnamese soldiers to support the Heng Samrin puppet regime.

It is in this spirit that people are still suspicious about Vietnam's genuine troop pullout from Cambodia. Furthermore, there are reports saying that Vietnamese troops have been moved from one area to another and claims have been made that this or that number of soldiers has been withdrawn from Cambodia.

In any case, we still believe that whether Vietnam wants it or not, it will certainly have to withdraw its troops from Cambodia because the situation in Vietnam, Cambodia, and in the world will not allow Vietnam to continue its occupation in Cambodia for long.

Laos

Kaysone Phomvihan Returns From East Europe
BK3009062588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] This morning, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, and the party and state delegation led by him returned to Vientiane capital after ending visits to various fraternal socialist countries, namely the USSR, the GDR, the MPR, and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the invitations of the parties and governments of those countries.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and the delegation were welcomed upon their arrival at the Wattai Airport by comrade Political Bureau members—Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, and Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket—along with Comrade Choummali Sai-gnason, alternate Political Bureau member, secretaries and members of the party Central Committee, members of the SPC, ministers or deputy ministers, and a large crowd of high-ranking cadres from various branches.

Also on hand to welcome Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and delegation at the airport were Comrade Dietrich Jarck, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR; Comrade Yadmaagijn Dashnyam, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR; Comrade Serasimov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Union; and Comrade (Kilyo Komov Sorakov), charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Laos.

Phoumi Vongvichit Greets Ethiopian National Day
*BK1209145988 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT
12 Sep 88*

[Text] Vientiane, September 12 (KPL)—Acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Phoumi Vongvichit, has sent a telegramme of felicitations to Haile-Mariam Mengistu, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (PDRE). The telegramme has been sent on the occasion of the national day of the PDRE.

The telegramme reads: On the occasion of the national day of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, on behalf of the government and people of the Lao PDR and on my own behalf, I have great pleasure to convey to you and through you to the government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia our most sincere and comradely greetings and warmest felicitations.

The telegramme also points out the consolidation and strengthening of the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the two countries in the interest of peace, stability and cooperation in Africa, in Southeast Asia and the world.

Please accept, comrade, my best wishes for your well-being and happiness and for the progress and prosperity of the brotherly Ethiopian people, concludes the telegramme.

Sali Vongkhamsao Meets Outgoing PRK Envoy
*BK3009030588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 30 Sep 88*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Sali Vongkhamsao, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of economy, planning, and finance, received a courtesy call from Nguon Phansiphon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK to Laos. The ambassador bade farewell to Sali Vongkhamsao prior to his departure for home on the completion of his 5-year term of diplomatic service in Laos.

On this occasion, Sali Vongkhamsao conversed with the guest in a very warm and friendly atmosphere. He praised the achievements of the ambassador who has contributed to further developing fruitfully the special solidarity and cooperation between the LPDR and the PRK.

Khamtai Siphandon Greets Hungarian Counterpart
*BK2909145588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Today, Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, in Budapest.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the Hungarian People's Army [HPA], and on behalf of all cadres and combatants in the entire LPA, I would like to wholeheartedly extend our warmest and deepest salutations and congratulations to you, comrade, and, through you, to all cadres and combatants in the entire fraternal HPA.

Under the clear-sighted and talented leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, with their outstanding revolutionary tradition and creative capabilities, and with their close militant alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, the HPA has grown incessantly stronger. It has become a revolutionary army with modern discipline and has joined hands with the Hungarian people in making ardent contributions to the cause of defending, safeguarding, and building their socialist country. It has made important contributions to increasing the might and safeguarding the security of the socialist community and world peace, thereby brilliantly fulfilling its obligations to the country and international community.

The LPA and Lao people are very proud to see that throughout these years, the relations of friendship, fraternal militant solidarity, and cooperation between the two peoples and Armies of Laos and Hungary have been gradually consolidated and strengthened with every passing day. We are very proud of all the great achievements scored by the fraternal Hungarian Army and people and regard them as our own.

Once again, on behalf of all cadres and combatants in the entire LPA and the Lao people, I would like to express our profound thanks to the HPA and fraternal Hungarian people who always render consistent assistance and support to the Lao Army and people.

On this auspicious occasion, I wish to see that the relations of friendship, fraternal militant solidarity, and cooperation between the two peoples and Armies of Laos and Hungary will last forever and become even stronger.

May you, Comrade Mr Minister, have good health and score even greater successes in fulfilling your noble duties.

Vehicle Enterprise, Thai Company To Sign Accord
Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 7 Sep 88 p 6

[Excerpts] There are reports from the Ministry of Commerce that on 15 September, a Lao state enterprise, Vehicle Supply, will sign a contract on a joint venture with the Best International Corporation or "Phonsit Tuk Tuk". This is to build a factory to produce motorized three-wheeled taxis in Vientiane. The contract calls for a joint investment of 10 years. Signing this agreement will

be Deputy Under Secretary of State for the Ministry of Commerce Suwit Thatphithakkun and Deputy director general of the Department of Foreign Trade Phongthian Phayakkhanithi.

New Houa Phan Party Committee Elected
BK2909150588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] After a 3-day work session, the Fourth Congress of the Houa Phan Province Party Committee ended on 27 September.

During the congress, which was attended by more than 200 full and guest delegates, a new provincial party committee was elected with 23 members. Comrade Somphan Phengkhammi, LPRP Central Committee member, was elected as secretary of the new Houa Phan Province Party Committee.

The congress also adopted a resolution to define the fundamental direction and tasks for the immediate future, including the continuation of efforts to step up work at the grass-roots level to promote popular democracy and the building of political, material, technical, and cultural foundations within the province, aimed at gradually strengthening the economic, agricultural, forestry, industrial, and service structure, consolidating and strengthening the party organizations at all levels, and more efficiently increasing solidarity and cooperation with sister provinces.

Philippines

World Bank Expected To Release \$75 Million
HK3009053388 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English
30 Sep 88 pp 1, 4

[By Marianne V. Go]

[Text] The government is expecting the release of the \$75 million initial tranche (installment) of a \$200 million World Bank public enterprise loan recently concluded with the Bank before the year-end.

Finance Assistant Secretary Juanita Amatong revealed that the new inflow is expected to improve the country's yearend balance of payment (BOP) position and reduce the government's budgetary allocations for state-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs).

The \$200 million World Bank loan, according to Amatong, was signed just last month and the \$75 million tranche release is only awaiting certain legal procedures such as clearance and acknowledgement by the Department of Justice.

Amatong explained that the loan is intended to boost the operations of GOCCs which total 296. The government, through the government corporate monitoring coordinating committee (GCMCC), has all eyes on 18 GOCCs saddled with huge debts.

No conditionalities are attached to the release of the first tranche. However, for the second and third tranches, certain prerequisites are imposed prior to the release of the funds.

The second tranche amounting to another \$75 million is scheduled for release August next year following government compliance with World Bank certain conditionalities.

Among the major requirements tied to the release of the second tranche are completion of the review of all the charters of the GOCCs, finalization of the disposal plans for the GOCCs, and completion of steps regarding the sale of at least 30 GOCCs which make up 20 percent of the total GOCCs.

The first conditionality, Amatong explained, calls for the standardization of the charters of the GOCCs. She pointed out that when the GOCCs were first set up during the Marcos regime, the different GOCC's heads formulated their own charters.

With the review, the charters of the GOCCs would be standardized so that all GOCCs would receive the same treatment by government.

The World Bank, Amatong explained, also wants to make sure that by August next year, the government has already finalized its plans regarding the disposition and privatization of most of the GOCCs.

Specifically, the World Bank, wants to know how many GOCCs will be privatized, abolished or merged, she said.

The World Bank wants to know how soon the 30 GOCCs will be privatized.

Amatong admitted that to date, only 13 GOCCs have been wholly or partially sold.

Other minor conditionalities also include the design of a disposal evaluation system and appointment of consultants to four technical assistance programs.

The last tranche of the loan amounting to \$50 million is programmed for release in 1990 and by that time the World Bank expects at least 60 percent of the remaining GOCCs to have been privatized.

Debt Payments Said To Exceed Legal Limits
*OW2909150388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT
29 Sep 88*

[Text] Manila, Sept. 29 KYODO—The Philippine Government is paying over 20 percent of its total annual foreign exchange receipts beyond that allowed by an existing law, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Finance said Thursday.

Sen. Alberto Romulo said the government violated the law and exceeded the payments limit when it allocated 3 billions pesos (150 million dollars) last year. The country's foreign debt stood at 28.9 billion dollars as of last April.

Romulo said that for 1987 the total foreign exchange receipt totalled 9.7 billion pesos.

The government is expected to exceed the 20 percent debt servicing limit by as much as 1.2 billion pesos this year, Romulo said.

Romulo has filed a bill setting a limit of 10 percent of the annual foreign exchange receipts for debt servicing during the "critical economic recovery period" from 1988 till 1992.

During debates on the proposed bill, another senator expressed doubts that the Philippine Government could renegotiate new repayment terms for its huge foreign loans if the bill becomes law.

Sen. Vicente Paterno said the proposed legislation should allow the government "time to work out new repayment terms" with its 483 commercial creditors.

Central Bank Gov. Jose Fernandez Jr. and Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme are scheduled to meet representatives of creditor banks early October in New York for debt renegotiations.

Editorial Calls for National Debt Reduction
*HK3009060988 Manila THE MANILA BULLETIN
in English 30 Sep 88 p 4*

[Editorial: "Nations Screaming for Debt Relief"]

[Text] "Debt relief" and "debt repudiation" used to be dirty words, at least to officials of the Central Bank and the finance department.

In the joint meetings this week of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank which gathered together the world's bankers and finance chiefs, however, the most significant development has been the snowballing talk on the necessity of debt-relief.

The discussions though have remained on the level of polite talk and statements followed by strong qualifiers, which is to be expected of bankers who must be the most cautious people in the world.

But it cannot be denied that a very palpable shift—from the old countries-will-grow-out-of the debt-crisis line towards the assessment that writing-off a major chunk of Third World debts may be the only way out of a world economic crisis—has taken place.

IMF Chief Michel Camdessus expressed that shift when he explicitly pointed out that debt reduction is "now recognized as a necessary part of the process to alleviate the debt burden."

More significantly, discussions on debt-relief emerged not out of an esoteric figuring of economic statistics. Data on the economies of the Third World have been screaming for debt relief.

For practically all Third World debtor countries, the question is no longer whether or not they can pay off their loan principals. They can't. Realizing this, banks in the past several years have practically been holding garage sales featuring their debt papers. They have reportedly been selling them off at 22 cents to the dollar of debts.

What is being considered at this time is whether or not Third World debtors can even pay off the interests on their debts, interests which have already been reduced by many rounds of rescheduling agreements.

The Philippines is no exception as far as its debt is concerned. Nearly two years ago, government negotiators were ecstatic that the country got what they felt were the most ideal agreements for the rescheduling of the country's debts.

By the end of this year, the country's debts will be nearing the \$30 billion mark. Despite the rescheduling agreements, our interest payments alone will be eating up nearly half of the foreign exchange the country earns through its exports.

The amount involved is so huge that it may no longer mean anything to us: P455 billion. That's nearly half of P1 trillion. This is what government would need for its debt service in the next five years.

And the only solution offered so far by the Central Bank and the Finance Department has been more loans, at least \$2 billion to cover next year's payments alone.

These figures reflect a painful reality. If a recent World Bank study on Philippine poverty is accurate, the so-called adjustment program from 1983 to 1986—the austerity measures that would have purportedly allowed

us to pay our maturing debt and which convinced the banks that we could pay—coupled with an unabated population increase, threw at least 10 million Filipinos below the poverty line.

Despite what appears to be a Philippine economic recovery, our per capita income or the total earnings of the country divided by the total population, is still below 1979 levels.

President Corazon Aquino missed that historical moment in 1986 when her overwhelming world popularity would have allowed her to ask for some form of debt reduction. After all, no international bank could then have insisted that her government pay off loans Marcos and his cronies incurred.

But then again it may still not be too late. Her image as the patient leader who moves decisively only after she has tried other options could still allow her to ask for that reduction.

Even the IMF and World Bank leaders as well as finance officials of European countries seem to agree that the remaining option for the Philippines and other nations in a similar bind is no longer mere rescheduling of debts. What's needed is some form of debt-repudiation. The polite term for that is substantial debt relief.

Editorial Urges AFP To Close in on Renegades
HK3009054988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 30 Sep 88 p 4

[Editorial: "No Resting on Laurels"]

[Text] With the capture of renegade leader, cashiered Army Colonel Eduardo Matillano, it is hoped that perhaps, the government has brought the country closer to the day when the talk of rightist plots and threats against the Aquino administration can be relegated to the dustbin of discarded rumors, dismissed as idle coffeeshop chatter, with little basis in fact.

The reports differ as to the details of his arrest but it is clear that the operation culminated a lengthy period of military surveillance and monitoring. Like Honasan, Matillano has been sighted often enough in the Metro Manila area and was known to travel around the country. Matillano is counted as a key henchman of Honasan who led the siege of Camelot Hotel during the August 29 putsch. He was supposed to have served as the most active recruiter for Honasan's loyalist troops and is thus considered the biggest catch of Operation Pacman, the dragnet operation set up last April which has since caught 63 soldiers linked with the underground military movement.

The military cannot now rest on these laurels. They cannot afford to. The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] command must muster all its resources so that it can close in on the renegades who are still running loose.

But just as important, the military chiefs must identify, charge or neutralize these elements within the military establishment who have closed ranks with the renegade leaders and the different forces outside the fold. Some of the fireworks which sounded off last Sunday in a display of renegade consolidation came from within the walls of the military camps on EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue]. It is obvious that without urgent measures to root out the elements of rebellion within the military itself, the significance of Matillano's capture will certainly be diminished.

In this connection, the revelations about alliances between Honasan's company and prominent political and business figures are really not new. Such talks have been grist for the rumor mills for sometime now. Now that the government itself has confirmed the basis for these stories, it must deal with it with decisive action. If the government fails to build up a case against those involved, it would have been guilty of prematurely divulging the kind of information that serves only to enhance the purposes of these groups.

Government cannot allow a time-lapse at this point. Both civilian and military authorities must take concrete action or these issues will justify the lingering doubts about the fundamental stability of the Aquino administration.

Editorial Discusses 'Military Partisanship'
HK3009054188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 30 Sep 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Military Partisanship?"]

[Text] The military commander of the national capital revealed Wednesday that prominent businessmen and politicians identified with the opposition have been placed under surveillance. With common criminals going berserk, insurgents either running or "infiltrating" 17 percent of the country's barangays and big-time grafters making hay under an indecisive regime, it's a cause for wonder that the military still has the time, resources and manpower for shadowing the Aquino administration's critics and play partisan politics. For that is what the disclosure the other day by General Bizaon tends to indicate.

The excuse that the unarmed businessmen and politicians are possibly linked to armed right-wing extremists just does not sound convincing enough. To be sure, the general was careful to qualify that those being tailed do not include "former and present congressmen and senators"; but it has only made observers wonder just who the military is referring to. Juan Ponce Enrile, who once had coup leader Gregorio Honasan for a security aide, is a senator; but if the NCRDC [National Capital Region Defense Command] chief and concurrent Marine commandant is to be believed, the military does think it has enough evidence on the former defense minister to warrant surveillance. On whom then does Bizaon and his

men have the goods? On Vice President Laurel and other UNA [Union for National Action] leaders? On GAD leaders Francisco Tatad and Wilson Gambao? On perennial gadfly Homobono Adaza? On Unladbayan founder Enrique Zobel? On Zobel's Unladbayan [Nation Movers—National Movement for Economic Reconstruction and Survival] comrades Luis Taruc, Jeremias Montemayor or Bro. Andrew Gonzalez of De La Salle University? On Marcos loyalists who still haven't gotten over their sudden change of fortune 31 months ago?

That's the trouble with these disclosures that actually are no disclosures. It's a shotgun approach to a problem that does not manage to hit the alleged target accurately, but gets everybody else close-by hurt just the same. What it does accomplish is to taint an entire group of personalities while freeing the trigger-puller from having to account for his blanket accusations.

Lest we be misunderstood, we must emphasize that we, too, do not discount the possibility that there might be some power-hungry politicians or businessmen out there who may be thinking of entering or have already entered into some arrangement with extremists—of either the Left or the Right. Political power can be such an obsession that some of those who play the game may be sorely tempted to make a deal with fanatics, a foreign power or the devil himself. But the way the military has been going about this business of linking the political opposition to would-be coups gives the entire exercise a ridiculous, if disturbing, partisan color.

Of course, the practical reality is that those officers who now occupy key posts in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] high command owe their appointment—and the privileges and perquisites that come with it—to the powers that be. And an officer who has set lofty career goals for himself knows only too well that by playing along he can score valuable points with the politicians who hold his professional destiny in their hands. Yet, while such mutually beneficial arrangements may be personally gratifying for the particular officers involved, what suffers most in the long run is the military itself, whose credibility—such as it is—undergoes progressive erosion.

When the fundamental law of the land declares that the military should always be subordinate to civilian authority, it does not mean that the Armed Forces should allow themselves to be manipulated for partisan ends. Rather, what the Constitution mandates is that the military should constantly conduct itself with total professionalism, carrying on with its task of securing the physical safety and integrity of the Republic but leaving the sordid business of politics to politicians.

If indeed there are some politicians and politically-inclined businessmen who have been playing footsie with right-wing and other extremists—or foreign powers, for that matter—then, by all means, the military should expose them and haul them to court. But not because

they happen to belong to the opposition, but because they have engaged in a criminal act. General Biazon, an otherwise intelligent man, should have known better.

Enrile Urges Political, Economic Reforms, Jobs
*HK2909111988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] Foreign businesses are playing a great role in the country, particularly in providing jobs for unemployed Filipinos. This was stressed by Senate Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile in his speech to members of the European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines at the Peninsula Hotel this afternoon.

[Begin Enrile recording in English in progress] ...that we consider the role of foreign business in the Philippines vital and essential to our economic survival and growth beyond question. We firmly believe that we cannot, with our meager capital resources, develop our own country and give jobs to our jobless Filipinos, unless we open up our country to foreign investments much more than what we have done in the past. And then see that at this point in our economic history, in the life of our country, we have to be realistic, by seeing to it that we open up our markets, our country, not only in terms of the area where foreign business may participate but that all constraints, if legal (?constitutional), we temporarily set aside in order that we can serve the interest not of the rich Filipino businessmen, but of those jobless Filipinos who are waiting to be provided with jobs. [end recording]

Enrile said that as far as his opposition party the Union for National Action is concerned, the need for political and economic reforms in the country is badly needed before we could give incentives to lure international investors to the country. In this regard Enrile stressed that the government's priority should be to clean up the administration, amid the charges of irregularity now plaguing the whole bureaucracy. He also called for the dismantling of the present system and the launching of a federal government where the regional leaders are given full powers and authority.

Enrile Urges Probe of Marcos' Bank Shares Sale
HK2909113988 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 29 Sep 88

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] The Senate and the ombudsman were today asked to investigate the alleged role of Paul Aquino in the 1986 sale of Security Bank shares belonging to former President Marcos. The request was made by Senator Juan Ponce Enrile after former PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] Chairman Ramon Diaz admitted that Aquino, the president's brother-in-law, was present during negotiations at the Central Bank on the sale of 520,000 shares of Security Bank stocks.

According to Diaz the sale was completed in April and May 1986 by Central Bank Deputy Governor Gabriel Singson, during a meeting attended by former Constitutional Commissioner Jose Bengzon, Manuel Zamora, and Paul Aquino. The Marcos shares were sold to Zamora for P150 million.

According to the former PCGG chairman, he thought Paul Aquino was present at the meeting because he was a lawyer. Apart from this, he had no idea of his role in the transaction.

Meanwhile, Senator Aquilino Pimentel Jr asked that Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez be subpoenaed so that he can explain the case before the Senate and the ombudsman.

Aquino Speaks at Justice Department Celebration
*HK2609045488 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0225 GMT 26 Sep 88*

[Speech by President Corazon Aquino at the 90th Department of Justice anniversary celebration, held at the Manila Hotel—live; in English; slantlines denote passages in Tagalog]

[Text] Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez, Chief Justice Marcelo Fernan, Secretary Catalino Macaraig, your excellencies of the diplomatic corps, officials and employees of the Department of Justice, honored guests, ladies, and gentlemen:

/I greet those of you from the Justice Department on the occasion of your 90th birthday. Justice is the twin of freedom. Your department should be regarded as the people's instrument for liberty. Justice is the soul of the law, and the law is the means by which a God-fearing, humane and patriotic democracy is forged. This is Philippine democracy./

In a democratic setting, your department evokes the spirit of freedom with responsibility. It also stands on a solid tradition of excellence. Some of the best Filipinos headed this department—Araneta, Paredes, Ozaeta, Diokno, among them. In the face of this spirit and tradition, your present mission is clear: To give the most and the best of yourselves to the speedy administration of justice to our people.

The record of achievements of the different offices comprising this department is impressive. The National Bureau of Investigation, the Commission on Immigration and Deportation, the Prosecution Service, the Citizens Legal Assistance Office, and the Office of the Secretary of Justice itself all deserve special commendations. These achievements are taking place amid the impatience of our people. To the person in the street, the best assurance of the protection of human rights and the fight against corruption is the sight of persons suspected of wrongdoing speedily prosecuted and tried. This is the psychological content of justice as service. The duty of

government and concern of every law enforcement officer is to provide (?and meet it.) We must not allow a repetition of the sham trials of the dictator.

On the other hand, prejudice should not blind us. There is, for instance, a lingering mistrust of the military. While we cannot deny that many crimes have been committed by men in uniform, it is not fair that the entire military establishment should be maligned and castigated. To bring about closer coordination between military and civilian law enforcement agencies, the Joint Legal Action Committee has been created. Its principal concern is to bring about closer understanding between the fiscals and the military lawyers in charge of the prosecution and rebellion and subversion cases.

I am pleased with the great efforts exerted by the military leadership in instilling a higher sense of justice among the armed forces. As long as a soldier or policeman adheres to the Constitution's standards of justice and human rights protection, he will be a valued partner in our nation-building.

I will not yield to the extreme left's clamor of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, nor will I listen to the rightist cry for blood. But I will see to it that justice is done. The provisions of our Constitution and laws have to be transformed into procedures that will really and effectively deliver justice to our people. To the average man, the presence of so many legal provisions against a scenery of delay, neglect, or apathy merely serves to heighten his disenchantment against the system and government.

In line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Administration of Justice that I formed, the government has initiated remedies and measures to ensure a speedy response to the citizen's need for justice.

One, the filling of all court vacancies. After a delay caused by incomplete biodata of some nominees, I have acted this week on the pending nominations for the judiciary. The judicial and bar council continues to meet weekly to screen applicants and candidates for court positions. In some municipalities, however, there are no applicants. While the council has to recommend at least three nominees for each vacant position, in many a critical area there is only one volunteer. This situation must be reversed.

Two, fast-tracking of criminal cases ahead of civil cases. The national objective, based on our experience, is not to create more special courts to try criminal matters exclusively nor to constitute the existing regional trial courts as exclusive criminal courts, but to allow all branches of courts to hear both civil and criminal cases—with the admonition that criminal cases, especially those involving human rights abuses, should be given a fast-track approach.

Three, closer coordination between the courts and the prosecution service. A truly efficient delivery of criminal justice services can be achieved only by closely coordinated efforts of the trial courts functioning under the supervisory authority of the Supreme Court and the prosecution service, working under the Department of Justice. It is very frustrating to litigants and counsel alike to see a judge call a case for trial, only to be informed that the prosecution is not ready because its witnesses are not in the courtroom or that the matter is still under reinvestigation. I am happy to note that, to minimize this very sorry state, the Department of Justice has issued a circular requiring investigating fiscals to certify under oath, when they receive their salaries, that there is no case pending resolution by them which has been unresolved for 60 days from the date that the case was deemed submitted for resolution. I expect Secretary Ordonez to closely monitor compliance with this circular.

Four, a proposed bill has been referred by your department to Congress seeking to authorize the Sandiganbayan [Antigraft Court] to petition the Supreme Court for three regional trial court judges to act as a court to try cases falling within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Sandiganbayan. In this manner, the expense of transporting parties and witnesses from distant places to attend trials in Manila may be avoided. Approval of this measure will demonstrate to the people where the offense was committed that justice is indeed being meted out speedily.

Five, a proposal for continuous trial of criminal cases has been submitted by the U.P. [University of the Philippines] law center for consideration by the Supreme Court. This is now being discussed by the Supreme Court Committee on the Revision of the Rules of Procedure.

Six, under study now is a system of satellite national prisons in various regions in order to decongest the new Bilibid prison, which was originally designed to confine 1,500 prisoners but which now has custody of 6,633 prisoners. Jail riots and infliction of demeaning body marks on prisoners in congested jails can be avoided by the adoption of this measure. Prisoners will then be more accessible to their families because visits will be more frequent, thus making the prisoners feel that they are still remembered and loved by their families.

Seven, in order to make our courts truly temples of justice, where the people can expect redress of grievances, I have instructed the release to the Department of Justice from my discretionary fund for 1988 of \$350 million for the construction of court buildings having a common readily identifiable design. [applause] This will include populous areas like Manila, Quezon City, and Makati, as well as depressed provinces such as those in western and eastern Visayas and Mindanao. I have also asked Congress to appropriate an additional \$300 million in 1989 to augment this fund and further improve the infrastructure of our judicial system.

In the ultimate analysis, however, it is the dedication of the judge and of the prosecutor that will instill confidence in the hearts of the people regarding the adequacy of the judicial system. Credible and dedicated officials will maintain the people's faith in government.

/I believe that the desire for justice resides in the heart of each person and all citizens. Whenever they enter the doors of our courts, they expect this wish to be granted by the judges and fiscals so that they can receive rightful justice. Let us not disappoint them. This is my appeal to all those who serve in the Justice Department on this great day of your celebration. Thank you and good day./

Oil Output Predicted To Increase by 44 Percent
*HK2909094988 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 29 Sep 88 p 13*

[Text] Local oil production this year is projected to increase by 44 percent to 2.711 million barrels from only 1.875 million barrels last year, the Office of Energy Affairs (OEA) Executive Director Wenceslao de la Paz said yesterday.

The increase, De la Paz said, was brought about by the start of the commercial production operations of North Matinloc 1, which will contribute a total of 797,000 barrels to the total supply this year, and the Extended Production Test (EPT) conducted by the Alcorn Group in the Galoc oil field which yielded total production of 420,000 barrels.

De la Paz said that if not for the production of these two wells, local oil production this year will drop to nearly 1.5 million barrels from 1.875 million barrels last year because of the continuous drop in the production of the three producing oil fields in the country such as Nido, Cadloa and the Matinloc field, all in Northwest Palawan.

He said production next year may likewise jump by another 47 percent to 3.989 million barrels with the expected commercial operations of two wells in the Galoc oil field. The two wells are expected to produce some 500,000 barrels of oil next year.

Without the Galoc wells, production will still increase next year but by only 28.7 percent to 3.489 million barrels.

De la Paz explained that the entire Galoc field, which may call for the drilling and development of about five wells, has an estimated reservoir of 40 to 50 million barrels which can supply at least 20 percent of the country's total crude oil requirement for one year.

He said the Galoc operators, the Alcorn group, is applying the phased-development approach by which wells will be drilled one after the other through horizontal drilling. This is the latest technology in oil drilling.

Drilling Program To Expand
*HK2909094788 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 28 Sep 88 pp 14, 15*

[Text] At least 13 new oil wells will be drilled in seven prospective oil fields in the country next year, with costs totalling \$60 million, Office of Energy Affairs (OEA) Executive Director Wenceslao de la Paz said yesterday.

The 1989 drilling program prepared by the OEA showed that seven of the 13 wells are in offshore Northwest Palawan which include North Matinloc 3 and 4 to be drilled in the first quarter next year; Galoc 1 and 3, second quarter; West Pandan-1 and Batas-1, third quarter, and; Iloc or Camago in the fourth quarter.

Six of the Palawan wells will be drilled and developed by the Alcorn Group which include Alcorn Petroleum and Minerals Inc., Philippine Overseas Drilling Co., Basic Petroleum and Minerals Corp. and Oriental Petroleum and Minerals Corp. for a total drilling and development cost of \$67.8 million, which represents the Alcorn Group's proposed budget for next year.

De la Paz said Alcorn Group's proposed budget next year is \$14.04 million more than its budget this year of \$53.76 million.

About \$59 million of the proposed budget will be spent on projects under Service Contract No. 14 which include North Matinloc 3 and 4, Galoc 1 and 3 and West Pandan. The remaining \$8.8 million will go to the drilling and development on Batas-1 project under Service Contract No. 6.

De la Paz said the North Matinloc prospect is "very much" alive, as shown by the commercial production of the North Matinloc 1 which had been producing some 3,500 barrels of oil a day until it was shut down last week after an incident that slightly damaged its temporary platform.

The entire Matinloc field is estimated to have oil reserves of 10 to 12 million barrels.

The Galoc field, on the other hand, has an estimated oil reservoir of 40 to 50 million barrels. The Alcorn Group has just completed the Extended Production Test (EPT) in the area which produced a total of 407,000 barrels. The production will be sold to the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC).

The group is presently studying the feasibility of the development of the entire field which will cost a staggering \$200 million.

Alcorn Petroleum and Minerals Corp. President Eduardo F. Hernandez said that if the study suggests the full development of the field, about five wells will be drilled in the area. However, only two wells will be initially drilled and developed in the Galoc field next year.

The other wells to be drilled include those in Sulu Sea, Mindoro, two in Northern Cebu and two in Bondoc peninsula.

For this year, 10 wells were scheduled for exploration but only about five were actually drilled. These include Victoria 2, North Matinloc 1 and 2, Verde and Jibitnil in Cebu.

Journal Says Communism Not Seen as Alternative
*HK2309071188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0657 GMT
23 Sep 88*

[Text] Manila, Sept 23 (AFP)—Most Filipinos do not see communism as an alternative to President Corazon Aquino and some insurgents are ignorant of their movement's tenets, the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) journal says.

"The majority of the Filipino people still do not perceive national democracy as the alternative to the present system," said the latest issue of the banned CPP's journal, ANG BAYAN (THE NATION), received here Friday.

"In the ranks of the revolutionaries themselves, and especially among their mass base, there are still those who do not understand even the general content of the national democratic agenda," it added, calling for a "national propaganda campaign" to remedy this.

ANG BAYAN admitted that the revolution had "passed through a most complicated period" after the 20-year rule of Ferdinand Marcos was ended by a popular revolt which swept Mrs. Aquino to power in February 1986.

The communists watched helplessly from the sidelines during the upheaval following their decision to boycott snap presidential elections contested by Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Marcos, observers recalled.

The insurgents had been able to get over this setback, ANG BAYAN said, adding: "With the worsening crisis of the ruling system, it is not remote for the ruling faction to fall even before the presidential election of 1982."

The CPP's armed wing, the New People's Army has been fighting the Manila government for nearly 20 years.

Manila says it has turned the tide of the rebellion.

Ramos Says No Proof of Foreign Aid to CPP
*HK3009061388 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 30 Sep 88 p 11*

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said yesterday the military had "no solid evidence" that the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) was receiving financial or material aid from abroad.

Speaking before the House in its weekly question hour, Ramos also stressed that the government had "no knowledge" of any foreign country aiding the CPP or its political arm, the National Democratic Front (NDF).

"The Armed Forces today has no solid evidence pointing to any foreign country as giving firearms or any (other) form of aid to the CPP," Ramos said.

"Although we have captured some 150 Russian-made AK-47, we cannot trace its exact origin," he added.

The defense chief said that "biggest attempt" so far of the CPP to smuggle arms into the country was in 1972, when the military apprehended the M/V Karagatan loaded with weapons in Isabela.

Recently, he said, the military foiled an alleged attempt by the rebels to ship in AK-47 assault rifles through the M/V Eastern Saturn off the shores of Cavite. The ship had come from South Yemen through Japan.

On foreign aid to the rebels, Ramos said the military had yet to establish direct links between the CPP and liberation movements abroad.

He said that while the military had captured documents purportedly about communist cadres soliciting funds abroad, "the government so far has no knowledge of any country financing the CPP."

Ramos disclosed that captured documents and military intelligence reports indicated that some non-government, humanitarian and civic groups abroad assisted the rebels here through fund-raising projects.

This information, however, still has to be confirmed, he said.

He assured lawmakers that the government was winning the war against the insurgents through its reinforced "fast track" or "people power-based" counterinsurgency tactics.

He said, however, that even if the government was "on the right track," the communist movement remained a security threat.

He warned against the holding of the barangay elections on Nov. 14, saying this would derail the "momentum of the counterinsurgency campaign."

"The yardstick of success against the insurgents would be the number of barangay removed from communist influence," he said.

De Villa Reports on Counterinsurgency Tactics
*HK2209050788 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 22 Sep 88 p 3*

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Renato de Villa yesterday said the military has seized the initiative against communist rebels and has caused demoralization among the rebels' ranks because of improved AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] combat operations.

In a letter of commendation sent to all major service commanders, area commanders and support service chiefs, De Villa said statistics of AFP operations for the first semester of the year showed reduction in insurgent combat activities and an increase in the AFP-to-rebel fatality ratio.

The AFP chief did not give statistics, but the AFP report for the first semester of the year earlier released to media showed that of the 1,709 insurgency-related violent incidents from Jan. 1 to the end of June this year, 692 or 41 percent were AFP-initiated, while 363 or 21 percent were initiated by the rebels.

The first semester "kill ratio" was one soldier killed for every 1.7 rebels—the highest ratio in the past five years, the report added.

In his commendation De villa cited that preliminary statistics for July and August showed a further decrease in AFP tactical combat operations and improvement in the AFP-to-rebel fatality ratio.

The same period also showed a further increase in the number of barangay cleared of rebels and their political infrastructures, De Villa claimed.

"We have seized the initiative and the momentum of our all-out offensive against the enemy intelligence, tactical combat and civil-military operations has placed their organization and leadership in disarray and in a state of confusion and demoralization," he added.

The AFP chief, however, warned that the rebels will fight back in various ways and urged soldiers to "be ever-conscious that we do not lose the initiative and the momentum that we have now achieved."

Army Spokesman Addresses Media Club
*HK3009103388 Hong Kong AFP in English 1012 GMT
30 Sep 88*

[Text] Hong Kong, Sept 30 (AFP)—Some 18.7 per cent of Philippines villages are under communist influence, Philippines Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo said here Friday.

He also told the Foreign Correspondents Club that the Manila government "cannot completely eradicate" the communist insurgency "even in the next 50 years" but that the army was planning to control the security problem it posed within three years.

Col. Florendo said that in the short term the departure of two major U.S. bases from the Philippines, depriving the country of military and economic aid as compensation currently running at 180 million dollars a year, could pose a problem as Manila would have to find more funds to buy arms.

But he said that the military was prepared for this in the long term as it was aware of the possibility that "the bases will not be there for ever."

The lease on Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base expires in 1991. Washington and Manila are currently negotiating terms for the remainder of the current lease but have failed to agree terms, with Washington offering 500 million dollars and Manila requesting 1.2 billion.

Col. Florendo said that the government was winning back villages under communist influence by a combination of military action, political education and the setting up of civilian defence organisations, but that an estimated 18.7 villages across the country were still controlled by the communists.

Communist-supported candidates were expected to win in these areas in local elections in November, he said. "This is the extent of what they can do with their strong-arm methods."

Col. Florendo said that the communists, operating through the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), its armed wing the New People's Army (NPA) and a leftwing umbrella group the National Democratic Front (NDF) were not known to be receiving arms from foreign communist countries.

But he said the military had earlier this year seized a copy of a letter addressed to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev asking for closer ties between the two communist parties. It was not known if Moscow had replied, he added.

He also accused the communists of obtaining food and other assistance from foreign non-government groups in Western Europe and the United States through misrepresentation.

Col. Florendo said the military had curbed illegal taxation by the communists in many areas, adding that they had now turned to kidnapping and robbery to obtain funds.

The NPA's tactics had also changed in the past year, he said. They were now using home-made landmines to stage ambushes and operating in larger groups, of 100 to 150, when staging attacks.

But only about 40 per cent would be armed, he added, with the rest there to carry off the wounded and replace those who were put out of action in the fighting.

The NPA was still staging attacks to obtain weapons from police and troops, but the "Sparrow units"—urban assassination squads—were expected to focus on "quality targets" such as himself rather than any member of the security forces in future, Col. Florendo said.

Military Claims Decrease in CPP-NPA Fronts

HK2609074888 *Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER* in English 26 Sep 88 p 8

[By Dave Veridiano]

[Text] The Armed Forces yesterday said the communist movement is losing its strength in the countryside as indicated by an almost one-third reduction of its military fronts.

Col. Oscar Florendo, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] spokesman, said there are now only about 30 communist guerilla fronts all over the country out of the more than 70 a year ago.

Majority of the New People's Army guerilla fronts, especially in Mindanao, were monitored to have been combined with other guerilla units of the Communist Party of the Philippines, because of lessening fighting men and leaders, Florendo said.

"Naubos na aig kanilang liderato dahil sa intriga, at pakauni nang pakaunti ang kanilang mga armadong puersa kaya pinagsasanib nila ang mga ito [Their leadership, rocked by intrigues, is shrinking while their armed forces have become smaller and smaller, so they have to join them together]," Florendo said.

In his capacity as civil military operations chief of the Armed Forces, Florendo accompanied to a three-day Mindanao trip, Gen. Renato S. de Villa, AFP chief of staff, to assess the peace and order situation in the southern regions.

"This is a clear indication that we can wipe out, if not totally, communist insurgency in the country in a matter of three years," Florendo told reporters few hours after arriving at Camp Aguinaldo from a weekend visit to all military camps in Mindanao.

During De Villa's visit to the south, other military commanders—Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano, PC INP chief, and Rear Admiral Carlito Cunanan of the Navy—were also in Mindanao conducting military briefings.

Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos also flew to Mindanao and visited military camps in Zamboanga, Cagayan de Oro and Davao during the weekend.

Florendo said the military commanders were unanimous in assessing that peace and order situation in the second largest island of the country is already prevailing.

"The people here (Mindanao) is no longer talking of war...they are talking now of business and other industries," Florendo said.

Florendo claimed Nur Misuari, the leader of the secessionist group Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), is also losing his fighting men because of government's new policy toward the Muslims.

"His (Misuari) old commanders do not want to fight anymore. They are all busy now attending to their business," Florendo said.

Ramos, on the other hand, invoking existing government policy, ignored the demand of Misuari to give priority to the settlement of the political question concerning the MNLF.

Ramos said what must come first is the implementation of economic development and delivery of social services to the people of Western Mindanao were the "townfolks are waiting for the infrastructure and social services."

"I think Misuari is doing a disservice to our people here because in effect he is delaying and depriving them of these essential services from our government," Ramos said in answering questions raised during second regional consultative assembly in Dipolog City.

Regarding the postponement of barangay election, Ramos said the main consideration is "really to be able to maintain the momentum of the government development programs, security and peace and order programs.

AFP Accuses Media of Links to NPA Broadcast
*HK2309052988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 23 Sep 88 p 3*

[By Edilberto B. Ordas Jr]

[Text] Naga City—A ranking military officer in Camarines Sur has accused the local media of being infiltrated by communists and of cooking up the radio broadcast last week of the New People's Army (NPA).

In a talk with newsmen, Maj Felix Repuyan Jr., PC assistant provincial commander for civil-military operations, said newsmen just "wanted something to write about."

Meanwhile, the military is trying to find out from where the NPA program titled "Radyo Bikolnon" was broadcast last Friday night for 30 minutes on 106.5 megahertz on the FM band, according to Lt. Col. Jose Agawin, PC deputy commander for operations.

Before the program was aired, people claiming to be NPA members, called up media offices. Similar calls were made Monday, but no program was aired.

Agawin also challenged the communist rebels to face the military in a dialogue instead of resorting to clandestine broadcasts.

Dismissed Officer on Possibility of Muslim State
*HK2109070188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 21 Sep 88 pp 1, 8*

[By staff writer Philip Lustre with reports from D. Japa and M. Genoveal]

[Text] Como. Juanito Cortez, newly relieved chief of Navy District 6, warns of the possible emergence of a separate Muslim state composed of Mindanao and Sabah, and suggests a combination of diplomatic and defense measures in the Philippine-Malaysian border.

This was gleaned yesterday by the GLOBE from a copy of a report Cortez submitted to the House committee on national defense during a hearing the other weekend in Zamboanga City.

Also yesterday, Sen. Leticia Ramos-Shahani, Chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, sent a formal written apology to Malaysia for erroneously referring to Malaysian Nautical Chart No. 71312 as a political map which she interpreted to mean that Malaysia had annexed six Turtle Islands. She also met with President Aquino yesterday to discuss possible steps to resolve border disputes with Malaysia, stressing that "the ball is now in the court" of the Department of Foreign Affairs and the executive branch.

At the House of Representatives, members of the committee on national defense denounced as "unfair and arbitrary" the relief of Cortez from his post for disclosing the "arrogant and bullying tactics of the Malaysian Navy in the Philippines' southern waters.

In his report, Cortez justified a stronger stand against Malaysia in the common southern border.

Cortez said the intelligence information received by Navy District 6 showed that self-proclaimed Sultan of Sulu Jamaul Kiram III has joined forces with Moro National Liberation Front chairman Nur Misuari, thus strengthening the Muslim secessionist movement in the South.

"Malaysia will attempt to discredit the Philippine Government by intruding in our territory, harassing Filipino fishermen in (Philippine) waters, and maintaining a strong naval presence at the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-Malaysia border," Cortez said.

"Unless our government improves its defense capability at the border, the Philippines might see in the very near future a separate independent state of Mindanao, Sulu and Sabah with the concerted action of MNLF, the Sulu sultanate and the (Organization of the Islamic Conference), especially Malaysia," he said.

Cortez said a Malaysian patrol craft chased and fired upon fishing boats of Poseidon Fishing Corp. while fishing inside the country's territory.

The controversial Cortez report has been the main source of Shahani's privilege speech. But Cortez, in his testimony in the joint hearing of the Senate committees on foreign relations and national defense and security, said he had nothing in his mind but the security of the country.

Shahani told the GLOBE she sent her apology through the Malaysian Embassy in Manila, but stressed that there have been intrusions by Malaysian naval vessels and that the country should protest these intrusions.

She said, however, that the government has to distinguish "intrusions" which are part of the daily and cultural life of the people, from those which have "military and political implications."

Shahani cited the report of Sen. Santanina Rasul about Malaysian ships which bring drinking water for the people of Tawi-Tawi. "These intrusions are supposed to be welcome," she said.

But the case of a Malaysian navy frigate intruding into Philippine waters is different. "I won't accept that. That's a political act," said Shahani.

Meanwhile, the owners of three local fishing trawlers had complained their vessels were chased by Malaysian patrol boats while fishing inside Philippine territorial waters. The DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs], however, did not take any action on their complaint, it was learned.

In a letter to Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus dated January 15, Jose de Jesus, owner of S/V TERRY and S/V ANGELICA and Purification Nepomuceno, owner of S/V JUPITER N said Malaysian patrol boats chased the three fishing vessels on January 12, while fishing near Boaan island, one of the Turtle islands.

De Jesus and Nepomuceno said the two vessels were "approximately five miles within the international recommended track of ocean-going vessels and, therefore, several miles inside Philippine waters."

They said the fishing vessels had to leave their nets after they saw that Malaysian patrol were in "hot pursuit." "It appears that the absence or the lack of any demarcation of the boundary of the territorial waters of the two countries is the source of the whole trouble," they said.

At the House, Rep. Renato Unico (LDP [Laban Ng Demokratilong Pilipino-Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Camarines Norte) and Maria Clara Lobregat (LDP, Zamboanga City) said Cortez should be commended instead of relieved for his disclosure of the actual situation in the South.

Both Unico, a former naval officer, and Lobregat said Cortez did not violate any chain of command since the information was already relayed to Rear Admiral Carlito Cunanan, Navy flag officer-in-command, and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief Gen. Renato de Villa before his appearance in the committee hearing.

"He is the only officer in the Southern Command who has the guts to tell a committee of Congress the actual situation in the South Unico said.

Vietnam

Philippine Proposal on Spratly Islands Welcomed

BK2909164588 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT
29 Sep 88

[Text] VNA September 29—The Philippine press on Sep 26 reported that about 110 representatives to the Philippine lower house headed by Jose de Venecia co-sponsored a bill requesting President Corazon Aquino and Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus to proceed with the convening of a regional conference at ministerial or ambassadorial level to find out a solution to the disputes over the Truong Sa Archipelago also known as Spratly.

Up to now, the Vietnamese Government while asserting Vietnam's sovereignty over the Truong Sa Archipelago has always consistently advocated settling disputes over this archipelago through negotiations.

That is why, Vietnam welcomes the goodwill of those Philippine representatives in proposing for the settlement of disputes over the Truong Sa Archipelago by peaceful negotiations.

Sihanouk Statement on Khmer Rouge Crimes Cited

BK2909154288 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT
29 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA OANA September 29—Prince Norodom Sihanouk has issued a statement denouncing the Khmer Rouge army for committing new crimes against Kampuchean civilians and his armed forces.

The statement says: "In recent weeks, the Khmer Rouge clique has tortured to death or killed hundreds of people in its main 'civilian' camps in Thailand, Site 8, and auxiliary camps.

"International observers in 'relief agencies', the International Red Cross and the United Nations have warned about these intolerable and inhuman crimes which absolutely do not befit the position of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as a full member of the United Nations.

"The Khmer Rouge leadership in Thailand has taken thousands of Khmer civilians from some camps in Thailand to unknown places. No one knows the fate of these innocent people.

"Such illegal deportations have been reported by observers of the 'relief agencies', the International Red Cross and the United Nations.

"Inside Kampuchea, an increasing number of peasants and villagers in the provinces of Siem Reap-Oddar Meachey, Battambang, etc., have been executed by the Khmer Rouge army who accused them of being 'supporters' of Norodom Sihanouk and the Sihanoukist National Army (SNA).

"The Khmer Rouge army has continued with its groundless attacks on units of the S.N.A., killing a number of officers and soldiers, and causing material losses, including a great number of boats, sacks of rice, dried fish, etc., to the S.N.A."

NHAN DAN Urges Dialogue at United Nations

BK2709095788 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
20 Sep 88 p 4

[Article by Le Ba Thuyen: "Promoting the Trend of Dialogue at the United Nations"]

[Text] At the 43d UN General Assembly that opens today, 20 September 1988, in New York, a series of burning issues concerning peace, disarmament, regional conflicts, economy, politics, and social affairs of a global and regional nature will be raised in the 141-subject agenda of this largest international organization.

As UN General Secretary Xavier Perez de Cuellar clearly pointed out, the United Nations' main duty is to promote world security, and this duty can be fulfilled only through disarmament. In such a spirit, peace, international security and disarmament always remain an important and prime focus of this year's UN General Assembly. The 43d UN General Assembly is being held at a time when the Soviet-U.S. Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty has been signed and the world is advancing another step toward detente with a definitely increased potential to protect peace which profoundly changes international relations. Bringing into play the positive results of the INF Treaty, the UN

member countries in this assembly are charged with the great responsibility of promoting negotiations to reduce strategic weapons by 50 percent and advance toward signing a treaty on banning chemical weapons—which, though within reach, has been as yet thwarted due to sabotage by Washington—to prevent the arms race in space, reduce the number of ordinary weapons, and establish nuclear-free zones.

The issue of "systematizing peace and overall international security" is included into this year's agenda of the UN General Assembly. This is a very important issue advanced by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which has received the sympathy and support of large numbers of nonaligned countries and peace- and justice-loving forces in the world. The system of peace and overall international security is aimed at ensuring common security for all nations, large or small, through coordination in the political, military, economic, cultural, and social domains. It advocates the policy of dialogue instead of confrontation, and of mutual trust instead of suspicion. This system stems from the assertive viewpoint that in today's era of nuclear and space technology, peace and security of nations is indivisible; socioeconomic interdependence among nations is constantly increasing; and nations should coordinate their efforts with one another in all areas to conduct dialogue in order to reach conciliatory measures and projects acceptable to all sides and to ensure common peace and security and the independence and sovereignty of nations in conformity with the UN Charter.

The 21 subjects on regional issues to be discussed in this assembly reflect the major concerns of large numbers of UN member countries with settling regional crises and conflicts. The possibility of settling regional conflicts through peaceful dialogue has emerged and is emerging, allowing for the achievement of national conciliation and political solutions which will be acceptable to all sides and based on the principles of respecting independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each nation and of ensuring regional peace and security. In the Middle East, the ceasefire reached between Iran and Iraq in the spirit of the UN Security Council resolution led to negotiations aimed at ending the 8-year long armed conflict between the two independent nationalist and nonaligned countries. The movement to demand the convening of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the PLO—the Palestinian people's sole and genuine representative—is aimed at settling the ever spreading regional conflict. The UN has supported the Contadora's effort and the Guatemala treaty on achieving peace through negotiating the hot issues in the Central American-Caribbean area. The quadrilateral debate among Angola, Cuba, the United States, and South Africa which is aimed at ending the conflict in southern Africa and implementing the UN resolution on giving independence to Namibia is being accelerated. The anti-apartheid movement is growing strong. In Southeast Asia, a new situation is emerging. The People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) seven-point stand, the Lao People's Democratic Republic

(LPDR) seven-point proposal for a Southeast Asian region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation; and the important results of the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) which have been agreed upon by Cambodian Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen and Prince N. Sihanouk have created a framework for reaching a solution to the Cambodia issue both internally and internationally, and have increased the possibility of reaching a fair and reasonable political solution to the Cambodia issue and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Realities have shown that the UN can play a positive role in settling the burning problems of various regions when the members of this largest international body, basing themselves upon objective facts, show a constructive attitude and raise, through consultations, fair and reasonable solutions conforming to the principles of the UN Charter in respect of each other's independence and sovereignty and noninterference into each other's internal affairs. However, the UN has, over the years, stood only on one side when it adopted erroneous resolutions on the Cambodian issue that were intended to maintain the Pol Pot genocidal clique labeled the "DK" at its General Assembly. This is far from contributing to the settlement of the Cambodian issue and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The various proposals put forth by the Soviet Union, including the 16 September seven-point proposal on peace and security in Asia and the Pacific, have had their repercussions felt in the region and the world. These proposals contribute to the UN General Assembly's attempts to seek an effective solution for promoting world peace, security, and disarmament. They also encourage the peoples of Asia and the Pacific in their efforts to consolidate peace and security in this strategic part of the world.

Economically, the agenda of this year's session includes such key issues as foreign debts owed by the developing countries; world economic security; the establishment of a new world economic order that is fair and reasonable; struggle against world economic discrimination; and so forth. The UN General Assembly has, over the past decade, passed such important economic documents as the Declaration and Program of Action for Establishing a New World Economic Order, the Charter on the World Nations' Economic Rights and Responsibilities, and the Development Strategy. These documents have provided the legal grounds for the independent, nationalist countries to fight for their legitimate economic rights. Given the current acute economic difficulties facing the developing countries because of the developing capitalist countries' attempts to make the independent, nationalist countries bear the negative impact of the capitalist economic crisis; and now that the development of a uniform world economic system has made the world nations more interdependent, economic problems have become more and more important at the United Nations. At this year's session, the problem of world economic security has been raised against this very

complicated background. The objective of the world economic security concepts put forth by the socialist countries is to contribute to resolving burning world economic problems and to generate trust for the world nations so they can develop their economic relations. This has been considered as part of the overall world peace and security system. One of the important objectives is to implement Article 55 of the UN Charter proposing the establishment of the grounds for consolidating and enhancing socioeconomic life and progress, and for promoting the developing countries' growth.

A new development has emerged since the convening of the 42nd UN General Assembly late last year, namely the trend of dialogue that the UN member countries have followed in order to achieve consensus. This conforms to the goals and functions of the UN, the largest venue for conducting multipartite or global negotiations in accordance with the principle of peaceful coexistence between countries of different social systems. Now that the world has entered a new stage of compromise, the UN General Assembly, by developing the above-mentioned trend of dialogue and by responding to the constructive policies that the Nonaligned Movement—with its member countries making up two-thirds of all UN member countries—just adopted in Nicosia, will positively contribute to further developing the struggle for peace, security, independence, and development for all nations.

Do Muoi Congratulates New Polish Premier
BK2909155988 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT
29 Sep 88

[Text] VNA September 29—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi today extended his best congratulations to newly-elected Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Mieczyslaw Rakowski

The Vietnamese chairman expressed his firm belief that the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Poland would be further consolidated and developed for the interests of the two peoples and for peace and socialism.

Vo Chi Cong Greets Yemen Arab National Day
BK2509152588 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT
25 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 25—President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong today extended his greetings to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, on his country's 26th national day (September 26).

The message wished for constant consolidation and development of the friendship between Vietnam and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Leaders Send Message of Thanks to Romania
*AU2609212588 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
22 Sep 88 p 5*

[Message of thanks from Vietnamese leaders to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, for national day message]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP [Romanian Communist Party] secretary general and president of the SR [Socialist Republic] of Romania, and to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania:

We extend heartfelt thanks to you, the RCP, the Government of the SR of Romania, and the fraternal Romanian people for the greetings you conveyed to us on the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the SRV national day.

We believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will continue to consolidate and develop, for the benefit of the peoples in our countries and in the interest of peace and socialism.

[Signed] Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee;

Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV Council of State;

Do Muoi, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers

Doan Khue Attends Hungarian Army Day Reception
*BK2909095988 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT
29 Sep 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 29—Hungarian military attaché, Col Meiszteres Istvan, gave a reception here Wednesday [28 September] on the 140th Hungarian Army Day (Sept. 29).

Vietnamese guests included Senior Lieutenant General Doan Khue, Politburo member and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; and Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, deputy minister of national defence. Hungarian Ambassador Oskar Szurovsky was also present.

Host and guest raised toasts for further consolidation and development of the friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

Economic Cooperation With Bulgaria Reported
*BK2709075388 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0015 GMT 27 Sep 88*

[Summary] Dear friends: Bulgaria and Vietnam have long-standing relations in economic cooperation and their diverse, mutually beneficial cooperation is gaining

momentum. We are hereby "introducing to you, friends, a number of economic cooperation establishments in Bulgaria and Vietnam which operate under this cooperation" based on a document provided by the Bulgarian Embassy in Vietnam:

"The Association of Industrialists for the Service of Mankind, the Central Union of Cooperatives, the National Agroindustrial League, and other Bulgarian economic organizations are those production organizations belonging to the friendly country of Bulgaria which are well known among the Vietnamese people as a result of their very active role in Bulgaria's relations of economic cooperation with Vietnam.

"A new form of economic cooperation participated by these organizations is the setting up of various joint ventures between Bulgaria and Vietnam. For instance, Bulgaria has signed with Vietnam an agreement on the setting up of a joint venture for the processing of jute in Thai Binh Province and is preparing to form another joint venture for the processing of essential oil in Bac Thai Province. The two countries' cooperatives unions have also signed an agreement to set up a joint venture for the processing of pineapples and fruit juices extracted from pineapples, banana, and other Vietnamese fruits. As for those agreements signed previously between the two sides on coffee and rubber plantings, they are reported to have been fulfilled with good results.

"This year, Bulgaria will for the first time receive a sizable quantity of raw coffee and rubber from Vietnam. To further expand their economic cooperation, representatives of the Central Union of Cooperatives, of the Association of Industrialists for the Service of Mankind, and of the Bulgarian Embassy trade mission have been posted in Ho Chi Minh City.

"In the past 2 years, the cooperation between the two capitals of Sofia and Hanoi has developed in an exceptionally positive manner. Two construction organizations of Hanoi, totalling approximately 6,000 men, have traveled to Sofia to help build 14 enterprises, hospitals, and schools under turn-key conditions. And very soon the Sofia restaurant will be open in Hanoi. In Danang City, preparations are being made to promote economic development between the two countries in the field of textile industry. Surveys have also been conducted under a bilateral research on sericulture."

Recently, a regular meeting of the two countries' joint committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation was held in Sofia. A new agreement on the development of scientific and technical cooperation has also been signed. On the basis of this agreement, scientific institutes in Bulgaria and Vietnam will sign agreements on cooperation in scientific research. In particular, the cooperation between the two countries' genetic engineering institutes are very positive, especially in

introducing Bulgarian crop varieties such as corn, tomatoes, and tobacco into Vietnam. The setting up of Vietnam-Bulgarian Friendship Club in Hanoi has been a new source of encouragement.

Anniversary of CSSR Communist Review Marked
*BK2209155988 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT
22 Sep 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 22—A ceremony was held here today by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam to mark the 30th anniversary of the review "PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM" (September).

Among those present were Dao Duy Tung, Politburo member and secretary of the CPV CC [Central Committee]; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the party's International Department, Boris Nikolayevich Melnik, Soviet charge d'affaires a.i. and Vladimir Horak, first secretary of the Czechoslovak Embassy.

Speaking at the function, Prof. Nguyen Vinh, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and the CPV representative at the review, recalled the review's development and great contributions to the exchange of views and experiences among communists and forces of peace and social progress in the world.

He highly valued its activities, and increasing attention to the movement of national liberation and the consolidation of national independence of peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and particularly to the situation in the Asia-Pacific.

The representatives of the Soviet and Czechoslovak Embassies affirmed the active contributions made by the Communist Party of Vietnam, one of the review's 20 founders, and expressed their parties' stance and determination to step up the activities, thus making active contributions together with other fraternal parties, to creating a new turning point in raising the review's quality so as to contribute to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence and social progress.

Soviet, SRV Youth Unions To Meet in Baku
*BK2909145188 Hanoi International Service
in English 1000 GMT 29 Sep 88*

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee held in Hanoi on Wednesday [28 September] a press conference on the sixth traditional friendship meeting between the Soviet and Vietnamese youths. The meeting is to be held in Baku, Azerbaijan, from October 6-10. The Central Committee affirmed that it will help make the meeting a success. The head of the Vietnamese delegation is Ha Quang Du, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, and the Soviet delegation is led by Victor (Nironeko), first secretary of the Lenin Communist Youth Union Central Committee.

During this meeting, the two youth unions will discuss a concrete program of action to promote friendship and cooperation within the youths of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The Lenin Communist Youth Union Central Committee has decided to invest 10 million rubles in building a tourist center for the youth at Vung Tau.

Australia

Radio on Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister's Visit
*BK1909113788 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0803 GMT 19 Sep 88*

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Iran's deputy foreign minister, Mr Javad Mansuri, has made a discreet visit to Australia to talk trade and business cooperation between the two countries. During the visit he had a private dinner with a leading churchman, Dr David Penman, the Anglican Archbishop of Melbourne. Their meeting provides further hope for the release of the special Anglican envoy, Mr Terry Waite, another hostage held captive in Lebanon. (David Bondstill) reports:

[Begin recording] [(Bondstill)] Australia's relationship with Iran provides something for both sides. Iran is Australia's major market in the Middle East, and from Tehran's point of view, Australia is a middle power without the interest nor the ability to dominate Iran. In other words, central to Tehran's thinking is that Australia is a country it can trust.

For Australia, that is a good position to be in. It already sells more than \$360 million [currency not further specified] worth of goods a year to Iran, mainly wheat, and with a chance for lasting cease-fire in the Gulf War that trade is set to expand.

Following the visit to Iran last month of Australia's former foreign minister, Bill Hayden, it had been hoped that Iran's foreign minister, Dr 'Ali Akhbar Velayati would visit Australia. But he has been tied up with peace negotiations. That Dr Velayati's visit has been postponed, not canceled, he is expected to visit Australia within 3 months. Nevertheless, Javad Mansuri, the deputy foreign minister, came instead. He himself is extremely senior in the hierarchy of Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran.

During his visit, Mr Mansuri held talks with the minister for trade negotiations, Michael Duffy, and other senior officials, and also the Australian Wheat Board and Australia's biggest company, BHP. Through his interpreter, Mr Mansuri explained why Iran wanted to do business with Australia.

[Mansuri interpreter speaking in English] In our foreign policy we are trying to diversify our relations so we are going towards those countries who are not seeking the domination over the other countries, and it is very important to us. So, in order to have secure foreign relations, I think, Australia is one of the countries that we can, we could cooperate with.

[(Bondstill)] It's that cooperation that is not only important in terms of trade between Iran and Australia, it is why a private dinner Mr Mansuri had at the weekend with the Anglican archbishop of Melbourne, Dr David Penman, is important.

Dr David Penman holds a doctorate of philosophy in sociology and Islamic studies from Karachi University. From the Anglican Church, he has worked in Pakistan and Lebanon. In addition, he is Australian; in other words, clean. Dr Penman was in Iran 2 months ago, and the question of Terry Waite's captivity in Lebanon was raised. Understandably, Dr Penman has been discreet about discussions he has had with the Iranians. But he is intermittently involved in building the trust that is required for Terry Waite, special envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, to be released.

It is understood that over dinner at the weekend, Dr Penman and the deputy Iranian foreign minister discussed everything from football to sensitive issues. I asked Mr Mansuri whether Iran had the power to order Shi'ite Muslims in Lebanon to release Terry Waite.

[Mansuri interpreter speaking in English] In this regard, we do not have any power, and we already said this point in the past many times. Of course, the people in Lebanon, those people in Lebanon are friends of ours. And in the past, we could...[changes thought] those people, in some cases, pay attention to our request, and in some cases they did not even pay any attention to our request. So, it is really for those people to make a decision, not us. Unfortunately, the mass media have somehow made a very negative propaganda on that, and they emphasized that whatever is going on in Lebanon are connected to Iranian people and Iranian Government, which is not true and people in Lebanon are the decision makers in this case, and they will do whatever is beneficial to the people of Lebanon.

[(Bondstill)] That view expressed by Iran's deputy foreign minister tallies with the view of many experts from the Middle East. But with the West German businessman released recently and with the general feeling that Iran wants to claim [words indistinct] as it seeks a lasting peace in the Gulf War, it could be that Iran wants to see Terry Waite released. Certainly Dr Penman's ongoing relationship with the Iranian leadership can only be helpful to Terry Waite. [end recording]

New Zealand

Aeroflot Landing Rights Under Consideration
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[Text] Wellington, Sept 22 (AFP)—New Zealand is considering a request for landing rights by the Soviet airline

Aeroflot to allow fishing fleet crew changes in and around New Zealand waters, Prime Minister David Lange said here.

Mr Lange, speaking to reporters Wednesday before his departure later this week to speak at the U.N. General Assembly, said the government's Domestic and External Security Committee will report to cabinet on the issue within a fortnight.

He stressed that the Aeroflot request would not be for a full commercial service into New Zealand by the Soviet flag carrier.

The New Zealand prime minister said it would be foolish for his government to reject the request if it had economic advantages for the country.

Australia is considering a similar request by Aeroflot.

Mr Lange said both countries had rejected previous approaches, saying at the time that if they were granted smaller Pacific island nations, less able to guard against Soviet subversion, might follow suit.

But Mr Lange said that he no longer accepted the validity of that argument.

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